THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.
E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XVI., Nº. 760. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1865. PRICE, TAELS 15 PER ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

Shanghai, July 9th, 1864.

To D. LEROY, *Absconding Debtor.*

WHEREAS, A. E. ROSENTHAL, Esq., member of the firm of Messrs. BLUM, BROTHERS & Co., of Shanghai, personally appeared before me, GEO. F. SEWARD, *United States Consul General*, and made Oath that the firm now or lately doing business in Shanghai, under the name of DUNN & Co., whereof you are a member, is indebted to said firm of BLUM, BROTHERS & Co. in the sum of dollars 2638.50.

Therefore you are hereby notified, that your property in the hands of Messrs. ANGELL & Co. of Shanghai, is attached for the payment of said debt, with interest and costs, and that unless you appear before me within six months from this date, to answer in a suit commenced against said firm of DUNN & Co. by Messrs. BLUM, BROTHERS & Co. to recover said sum, Judgment will be given against you, for said sum, interest and costs.

GEO. F. SEWARD,
U. S. Consul General, Actg. Judicially.
30jy-65 483

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned have this day entered into partnership as Medical Practitioners at this Port.

During Dr SIBBALD's temporary absence, his practice will be carried on by Drs. HENDERSON and JOHNSTON.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., M. R. C. S. E.
JAS. HENDERSON, M.D., F. R. C. S. E.
JAS. JOHNSTON. M.D., M. R. C. S. E.

31ma 559 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1865.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.
tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at this place, as *Public Sick Inspectors and General Commission Merchants*, under the style and firm of MAERTENS, LATHAM & Co.

AUG. H. MAERTENS.
THOS. STANLEY LATHAM.
8jy-65 470 Shanghai, 1st July, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned (in the absence of Mr. ALBERT ROBINSON, M. Inst., C. E.) having been appointed Agents for Messrs. RANDOLPH, ELDER & Co., Engineers and Shipbuilders, Glasgow, are prepared to give full particulars concerning the cost of Steamers, Steam Dredging Vessels, Screw Pile Wharves, &c., and to contract for same at home prices.

Plans, models, and specifications of the above can be seen on application.

GLOVER & Co.
tf 424 Shanghai, 18th May, 1864.

NOTICE.—Mr. H. A. KNOOP is from this day authorised to sign our Firm by procuration.

KNOOP & Co.
8oc-65 517 Shanghai, Oct. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.—Mr. H. E. HÜBENER and Mr. RUD. BÖGSTEDT have been authorized to sign our firm in China.

BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.
11ma 569 Shanghai, 20th Jan., 1865.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day admitted Mr. R. H. BALDWIN as Partner in my business, which will in future be carried on under the style of J. H. WIGNALL & Co.

J. H. WIGNALL & Co.
tf 418 Shanghai, 16th April, 1864.

NOTICE.

ON the first of May 1864, Mr. JOHN BROADHURST TOOTAL was admitted a partner in the business of the undersigned in China.

NICHOL LATIMER & Co., Shanghai.
LATIMER LITTLE & Co., Kiukiang.
1jy 467 Shanghai, 6th June, 1864.

NOTICE.

I have *This-day* established myself at this Port as Merchant and General Commission Agent, under the firm of PICKENPACK & Co.

V. PICKENPACK.
18fe 540 Ningpo, 17th Nov., 1864.

NOTICE.

I have this day admitted Mr. J. W. WOOD a Partner in my Business, which will in future be carried on under the Style and Firm of CERRUTI, WOOD & Co.

G. E. CERRUTI.
tf 362 Ningpo, 10th February, 1864.

NOTICES OF FMS.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN MORRIS has this day been admitted as partner in our firm.

JACKSON & Co.
tf 332 Ningpo, 1st Nov., 1864.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at this port as *Public Tea Inspector & Commission Agent.*

E. HENRY HOW.
tf 412 Foochow, April 1st, 1864.

NOTICE.—The business of the Undersigned as *Public Tea Inspector and Commission Agent* at this port will from this date be carried on under the style of KINNEAR & Co.

W. B. KINNEAR.
tf 567 Foochow, Jan. 1st, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have this day established a Branch of their business, as *Merchants and Commission Agents*, at this Port under the management of Mr. WILLIAM ADAMSON.

THE BORNEO COMPANY "LIMITED."
tf 218 Hongkong, 1st August, 1863.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN MIDDLETON, Jr., is admitted a partner in our firm from the 1st instant.

SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
1ap 570 Hongkong, 23rd Jan., 1865.

NOTICE.—Mr. EDWARD PETIT has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

Mr. EARNEST DEACON is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration.

DEACON & Co.
7ap 563 Canton, 1st Jan., 1865.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a branch of our firm at Kiukiang under the management of Mr. W. F. B. SAMS who is authorised to sign our firm.

INNES & Co.
tf 457 Hankow, 1st July, 1864.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Chefoo, and Mr. J. D. THORBURN will sign our Firm per procuration at that place.

MEADOWS & Co.
tf 297 Tientsin, 2nd November, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES DAVIS is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

FERGUSSON & Co.
2ap 564 Chefoo, 1st January, 1865.

NOTICE.—The Business hitherto carried on in Yokahama, Japan, by Mr. JAMES S. DOWNIE, will in future be conducted under the name of FLETCHER & Co.

Mr. JAMES S. DOWNIE is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

FLETCHER & Co.
22ap 525 China, 18th October, 1864.

NOTICE.—We have this day established ourselves at this place as *Merchants and Commission Agents* under the style and firm of DIECKMANN, BROTHERS & Co.

H. WILH. DIECKMANN Jr.
RICHD. DIECKMANN.
Nekolajeffsk on Amur, July 1st, 1864.
24ma 511

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at this Port as *Merchant, Commission Agent, Ship Broker, &c.*

ALEX. P. PORTER,
Late Agent for Messrs. Dent & Co.
4my-65 534 Hakodadi, 1st Nov., 1864.

JOHN POOK,
Commission Agent
4, LIME STREET SQUARE,
LONDON.
tf E. C.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building, situated on the British Concession at Teechuhlin, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

INSURANCES.

CITY OF GLASGOW.

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.
Subscribers Capital £600,000
Accumulated Funds at 20th January, 1864, (£460,000.)
Annual Revenue at that date £103,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Japan and China, are prepared to accept risks, on terms, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

JARVIE THORBURN & Co.
5no-65 529 Shanghai, 1st Nov., 1864.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Marine Branch: 5 ROYAL EXCHANGE AVENUE, LONDON.
CAPITAL,.. ..2,500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the *Marine Branch* of the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies at current rates of Premium.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 218 Shanghai, 14th Oct., 1863.

NOTICE.—Mr. HASSUNALLY MOTABHOY is authorised to sign my name per procuration from this day.

R. HABIBHOY.
6ny 573 Shanghai, 2nd Feb., 1865.

NOTICE:—Mr. JOHN WHITEHEAD BROADBENT, is authorized to sign our firm.

GEO. BARNET & Co.
11ma 574 Shanghai, 11th Feb., 1865.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, accept Risks on produce shipped from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow and Hongkong.

MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.
Hongkong—Wharf—Hee.
tf 370 Newchwang, January 1864.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port, Hankow, Kiukiang and Tientsin, also on approved Chinese Buildings to the extent of £5,000.

DOW & Co.
31de 325 Shanghai, 5th Oct., 1864.

BOMBAY ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks on the usual terms and conditions.

DAVID SASSOON SONS & Co.
tf 170 Shanghai, 29th June, 1863.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.

DOW & Co.
31de-65 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, REGISTERED.

THE business of this Company has been transferred to the HOME & COLONIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED who will settle all claims on policies issued by the first named Company.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents
tf 479 Shanghai, July 26th, 1864.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.
2jy-65 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

President:
Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart., F.R.S.
Board of Direction:
JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
C. J. BARNETT, Esp., (Barnett, Hoare, Barnett & Co.)
G. H. BARNETT, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.
BENJAMIN COHEN, Esq., New Court.
JAMES FLETCHER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
WILLIAM GLADSTONE, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
G. J. GOSCHEN, Esq., M.P., for the City of London, (Frühling & Goschen.)
SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.
JAMES HELME, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
SAMPSON LUCAS, Esq., (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
ELLIOT MACNAGHTEN, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
THOMAS MASTERMAN, Esq., Collingwood House, Brighton.
J. M. MONTEFIORE, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sir ANTHONY DE ROTHSCHILD, M.P., for the City of London.
THOMAS C. SMITH, Esq., 23, Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

ASSURANCES on buildings and contents, accepted at lowest current rates. Losses promptly and liberally settled.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in China.
tf 437 Shanghai, 20th May, 1864.

GUARDIAN
FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
11, LOMBARD ST. LONDON.
Established 1821.
CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Directors.
Sir Minto Farquhar, Bart., M.P., *Chairman.*
Charles Wm. Curtis, Esq., *Depy. Chairman.*
Henry Hulsey Berens, Esq.
Henry Bonham Carter, Esq.
Charles F. Devas, Esq.
Francis Hart Dyke, Esq.
Sir Walter R. Farquhar, Bart.
James Goodson, Esq.
Thomas Hankey, Esq., M.P.
John G. Hubbard, Esq., M.P.
F. H. Jansen, Esq.
G. J. Shaw Lefevre, Esq., M.P.
John Martin, Esq.
Rowland Mitchell, Esq.
James Morris, Esq.
Henry Norman, Esq.
Henry R. Reynolds, Esq.
Abraham John Robarts, Esq.
William Steven, Esq.
Henry Vigne, Esq.
SECRETARY.
Thomas Tallemach, Esq.
ACTUARY.
Samuel Brown, Esq.
Superintendent of Fire Department.
Isaac Delvalle, Esq.

The undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above named Company in China and are prepared to grant Policies here or at any of the Treaty Ports against Fire on the usual terms.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.
25ju-65 455 Shanghai, 25th June, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
Board of Directors in Manchester.
EDMUND BUCKLEY, Esq., Chairman.
DAVID HARRISON, Esq., Deputy-Coairman.

John Barratt, Esq.	John Hough, Esq.
Edmund Buckley, Jun., Esq.	Bernhard Hebert, Esq.
John Chapman, Esq., M.P.	Alfred Milne, Esq.
T. Harbord Power, Esq.	Joseph Peel, Esq.
	Geo. Withington, Esq.

Board of Directors in London.
Thomas Q. Finnis, Esq., Alderman, Chairman.
John Cunliffe Pickergill, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
Henry C. Chilton, Esq., | Patrick D. Hadow, Esq.
William Malladies, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for this Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, on buildings or their contents, in Shanghai and Hankow.

HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.
tf 514 Shanghai, 26th Sept., 1864.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £1,259,700 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED IN 1782.
Trustees & Directors:
DECIMUS BURTON, Esq.
TRAVERS BUXTON, Esq.
OCTAVIUS EDWARD COOPE, Esq.
WILLIAM COTTON, Esq.
JOHN DAVIS, Esq.
GEORGE ARTHUR FULLER, Esq.
CHARLES EMANUEL GODDART, Esq.
JAMES ALEXANDER GORDON, Esq.
EDWARD HAWKINS, Jun., Esq.
KIRKMAN D. HODGSON, Esq., M.P.
WILLIAM JAMES LANCASTER, Esq.
JOHN DORRIEN MAGENS, Esq.
JOHN TIMOTHY OXLEY, Esq.
BENJAMIN SHAW, Esq.
WM. JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.
HENRY HEYMAN TOULMIN, Esq.
MATTHEW WHITING, Esq.

INSURANCES against Loss by Fire are effected by the PHŒNIX COMPANY upon every description of Property, in every part of the World, on the most favorable Terms.

The promptitude and liberality with which its engagements are always met by this Company are well known, and the importance of its relations with the Public may be estimated from the fact that since its establishment it has paid more than *Eight Millions Sterling* in discharge of Claims for Losses by Fire.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above Company are prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Goods, and Property against Fire for *large amounts.*

They are also authorized to insure Ships in the harbour against Fire, with or without cargo.

Claims will be paid either by the Agents here or the Company in London.

HUGHES, WILLGOSS & Co.
26ma-65 387 Yokohama, 3rd Mar., 1864.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
INCOME—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in drafts at 30 days sight (favor of PERCY M. DOVE, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Marine risks on the usual terms.

Policies payable in the principal ports of India and China.

BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.
tf 128 Shanghai 14th May, 1866.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000.
In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each.
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.
F. B. JOHNSON, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.), *Chairman.*
H. H. WIGGINS, Esq., *Manager Commercial Bank of India.*
F. HENDERSON, Esq., (Messrs. Jarvie, Thorburn & Co.)
F. PORTER, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)
J. THORNE, Esq. (Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co.)
GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

L. JOSEPHS,—*Secretary*
tf 320 Shanghai, 22nd Aug., 1864.

YANGTZSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

THE Undersigned, having been chosen Secretaries and Agents of this Association are prepared to issue Policies upon Marine Risks at current rates of premium.

Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Fuchau and Shanghai.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured of each year, at the close of each current year, fifteen per cent of the profits of the Company for that year, divided *pro rata* to the amount of premiums paid by each Policies holder.

The following appointments of Agents for the Association have been made in the Northern Ports of China and in Japan.

S. W. POMEROY, Jr. Esq., *at Tientsin.*
Messrs. KNIGHT & Co., „ *Newchwang.*
„ MEADOWS & Co., „ *Chefoo.*
„ WALSH & Co., „ *Nagasaki.*
„ WALSH, HALL & Co., „ *Kanagawa.*
RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf Shanghai, 1st November, 1863.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship "*Aden*," Captain Soames, will be dispatched from Shanghai, on Thursday, the 23rd instant, at daylight, or such time of the night of the 22nd or morning of the 23rd as the state of the tides may require, with Her Majesty's Mails for conveyance to Europe *viâ* Hongkong.

Cargo will be received on board up to 5 P.M., of Tuesday, the 21th instant, and Parcels at this Office until Noon of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this Office.

E. WARDEN,
Agent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 18th Feb., 1865.

S. CLIFTON,
MILLINERY AND DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.
ALSO,
SADDLERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Kreange & Nanrin Roads.

FROM this date the Branch of my Business at Yokohama, Japan, will be conducted by Mr. A. McKenzie, who is authorised to sign my name from this date.

S. CLIFTON.
tf 576 Shanghai, Jan. 1st, 1865.

NOTICE.—Mr. Joseph Henry McClure is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

THOS. PLATT & Co.
12an 577 Tientsin, 1st Jan., 1865.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

NOTICE.—Trinity Church.—Divine Service is celebrated every Sunday at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. Special Service for Garrison at 9 A.M. Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday of every month.

Persons not holding Pews are at liberty to occupy any seats they may find vacant when the reading of "The Psalms" is finished.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held at the Union Chapel (Shantung Road) every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 6 o'clock, also on Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held every Sunday Morning at 11.30 o'clock, and Evening at 7.30 o'clock, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-qua.

DIED.

At Shanghai, at 2 A.M. this day, from injuries received by the explosion of the Steamer *Syuehie*, Mr. Alexander Morrison Nicolson, aged 33 years 4 of Messrs. Nicolson & Boyd, Engineers. Deceased was a native of Stornoway, Island of Lewis, County of Ross, Scotland.

Glasgow papers please Copy.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon. His remains will leave Peoting at 4 P.M. landing at the Customs House Wharf, and will be at the English Cemetery about half-past 4.

LATEST DATES.

England,.....	Jan. 2	Hankow,.....	Feby. 12
Hongkong,.....	Feb. 7	Nagasaki,.....	11
Tientsin,.....	Jan. 14	Kanagawa,.....	Jan. 27

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong...Nov. 15 | Received viâ Marseilles
Shanghai.... „ 9 | Dec. 26.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

For the week ending February 17th, 1865.

Malwa		Patna	
New Tls.—	Old Tls.	New Tls.	Old Tls.
11,—.....465 @ 470.....		.....325	
12,—.....465 @ 470.....		.....314 @ 317	
14,—.....465 @ 470.....		.....317 @ 322	
15,—.....465		.....320	
16,—.....465 @ 470.....		.....317 @ 322	
17,—.....465 @ 470.....		..310.... 317 @ 322...	

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—Feb. 17, *Kiangse*, (Am. str.) Gray, from Ningpo.

Departed.—Feb. 17, *Amoy Trader*, (Prus. sch.) Wulbrand, for Amoor; *Rover*, (Am. bq.) Hunt, for Swatow; *Ann*, (Br. bg.) Stephen, for Nagasaki; *Tsepangpo*, (Br. str.) for——. *Kiangse*, (Am. str.) Grey, for Ningpo.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per S.S. *Aden*, from Hongkong: Miss Notman, Mr. and Mrs. Tyers, Messrs Carvill, Stamford, Dowe, Lebidalle, D. Neish, A. Campbell, Stuart, Davidson, Stewart, J. Fraser, Storey, D. A. C. G. Barlee, Rev. T. Davis, Captain M. Wray, Lieut. J. W. Lewis, R.N., Lieut. Whitefield.

Departed.—Per S.S. *Formosa*, for Yokohama, Mrs. Storey, D. A. C. G. Barlee, Messrs. F. Schoun, A. Brown, C. Weghorst, J. Harvey, F. Chäbrier, Rameau, H. Sewells, E. C. Kirby, H. A. Kirby, Kennil, Fraser, Isidoro del Oro, Petrocochino, Chasan, Jeune, E. L. H. Crase, L. Lynell, A. Heard, Lieuts. Whitefield, Dowe, Lewis, R.N., Captain Applin, and Rev. T. Davis.

HYDROGRAPHICAL NOTICE.
(No. 16.)

ON and after the 5th day of December, 1864, a fixed White Light, placed at an elevation of seventy feet above the mean level of the sea, will be exhibited from the King-Tsun Beacon on the South Bank of the Yang-tze-kiang. It should be visible in clear weather at a distance of 5 or 6 miles.

The same building will display a Red Light at an elevation of 30 feet above the mean level of the sea. This light is intended to keep vessels clear of the dangerous spit that has formed off the Beacon and it will not be visible from a ship's deck 15 feet above the sea until she is in 18 feet (low water spring tides).

The Beacon is painted red and white chequered, and is surmounted by a bright brass ball.

J. M. HOCKLY,
Harbour Master.

Harbour Master's Office,
Shanghai, 3rd Dec. 1864. 554 7ma

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1865.

THE power of jealousy in corroding the thoughts and disturbing the serenity of friendly intercourse, cannot be better illustrated than by reference to the pamphlet recently issued by Mr. Lay, the late Inspector-general of Customs. In its nature this brochure is exculpatory, although the writer's ambition is evidently to take a high ground, and cast on the English Minister all the odium which attaches to the failure of the flotilla scheme. The latter itself, if we disregard the peevish spirit in which it is written, deserves consideration as an ex-parte statement of the circumstances attending the rise, progress and final downfall of the project which has made Mr. Lay's name famous. But when dislike becomes too keen, and is expressed with all the bitterness which a rancorous humour can fling into it, it lowers the man who expresses it even below the level of those whom, rightly or wrongly, he attacks. Hence, by a too earnest display of anger and despair, the writer of *Our Interests in China* contrives to weaken his case, and leads his readers to suspect the existence of more personal feeling than is compatible with the disinterested carrying out of any great public enterprise. But so intimately are private and public considerations mingled in the letter addressed to Earl Russell, that we are at a loss to determine whether the weight of Mr. Lay's displeasure is directed against Sir Frederick Bruce's errors of policy, or against the careless attitude which he assumed with regard to the pretensions of the Inspector-general. The egotistical tone that pervades the work to which we refer, was no doubt uppermost in all the communications which at any time passed between Mr. Lay and the Chinese government. However ready the Chinese central authority may have been to recognise the claims of foreign powers, and to acknowledge the physical and mental inferiority of Asiatic races, the severe lessons taught in the North were not likely to make them favorably disposed towards individual ambition. It is in ignorance or forgetfulness of this fact, that Mr. Lay accepts without question the friendly professions of the Foreign Board when addressed to him personally, while he assumes that, in all the intercourse carried on between the same board and the foreign ministers, the latter were the blind victims of refined duplicity. The broad statement contained in the pamphlet under review is simply this, that the failure of the steam fleet project was due to Sir Frederick Bruce's ignorance, vacillation and double dealing. But the writer seems to forget that, while his sole object was to establish the fleet on a satisfactory basis, and while every encouragement was held out to him in England, Sir Frederick Bruce had to contend against the suspicions excited by Mr. Lay's pretentious claims and against the natural jealousy of the Representatives of other powers. The mere assertion, on the part of one so wholly irresponsible as was Mr. Lay, that the naval force was "not to be English but cosmopolitan in character," was not sufficient. Diplomatic courtesy may have suggested a verbal assent on the part of the French, American and Russian ministers; but the presence of a powerful fleet in Chinese waters under the sole command of one for whom the English government did not even vouch, was sufficient to suggest the idea of dark clouds which might eventually obscure the political horizon. For these were the conditions. 'I, Lay, am to have sole command and am to be solely responsible for the well-being and well-doing of the flotilla!' What else is meant by the provision in the private memo. between Lay and Osborne, that all orders to the latter were to be transmitted through the former, who was to exercise his own judgment in communicating them? Or what else is conveyed by such passages as the following:—

If Prince Kung sends money for gun-boats, he must send me *carte blanche*. He must send so much money, and request me in so many words to use it in the best manner that my judgment may dictate * * * I must have an undertaking on the part of the Chinese government to confirm the terms and conditions of the officers and men whom I may engage * * * I must be in a position to say that the force will not be under the irresponsible control of the Chinese government, but under my immediate control. If they (the Chinese) said we shall entrust it (the fleet) to some one else —to you Hart or to Meritens, or to any one else, I should resign my Inspector-generalship.

Again, in the draft letter of instructions forwarded by Mr. Lay to the Prince of Kung for approval and return, there occurs this remarkable expression:—

The same (the monies to be forwarded to England) are to be applied by you as follows —— * * * and generally for such purposes as you shall, in your absolute and uncontrolled discretion, think necessary or advisable for the benefit of the Imperial government of China.

It seems strange that Mr. Lay, who takes several occasions, to enlarge on his intimate acquaintance with the Chinese character, could believe that the Court of Peking, whatever its professions and protestations, would consent to so absolute a surrender of all its rights and privileges in favor of a foreigner who had never obtained any real hold on their affections. Lay may, it is true, have been esteemed and feared, indeed we have no doubt that he was, but he was never either liked or trusted. Even granting, however, that the Chinese did believe implicitly in him, the continental powers were not likely to countenance so extraordinary a usurpation of authority, and hence we have no doubt that on every opportunity the French and Russian representatives at Peking threw cold water on the project The proposal did not clash so immediately with American interests, and Mr. Burlingame probably considered himself justified in lending the scheme his support, but we have no hesitation in saying that the French and Russian ministers would have been culpably negligent had they stood calmly by to see the Chinese rendered powerful, and that power vested in the hands of a solitary Englishman. Easily enough Mr. Lay saw that the difficulty as to the English Commander-in-Chief being under the provincial governors was merely a pretext. The scheme had already been doomed, and an opportunity was sought of announcing the sentence of the Court. His aims had been found unattainable without endangering the friendly relations of the Treaty Powers, and, as an inevitable consequence, his pet scheme was sacrificed in order to avoid the complications which its adoption would involve. We can only regret for Mr. Lay's sake that he took no account of the necessities of diplomacy, and that he has now endeavored to cast on Sir Frederick Bruce the odium which ought to attach to his own shortsightedness. One remarkable fallacy pervades the entire argument now submitted by Mr. Lay. Reduced by a logical analysis, every syllogism in his book assumes for its major premiss that Lay's interests and the interests of the Chinese and foreign governments were identical. Starting from this point he has no difficulty in shifting his ground so as to suit the personal and public considerations which he brings forward, and from the whole he deduces his grand conclusion that the safety of the Manchow rule and the permanence of foreign relations have been alike wrecked by the indifference with which Sir Frederick Bruce regarded the efforts made to re-organise or regenerate the Chinese executive. We need hardly do more than allude to the bad taste (to use no stronger expression) displayed in printing private notes and in reproducing private conversations. These are in the strictest sense of the expression, 'not evidence.' They prove one fact, which when proved is worth exactly nothing, that diplomats have often one set of private opinions which they ventilate for the gratification of their friends under the seal of private intercourse, and another set, which are more carefully toned down for the edification of official circles and of the world at large.

THE resolution at which the Trustees have arrived, to refer the altered plans of the proposed new church for Mr. Scott's approval, is wise for several reasons. The desire to secure this approval, we suspect, weighed with them little; for, it is unlikely that the slight changes made could affect the Government grant, and in any other sense Mr. Scott's approval or disapproval of the drawings could matter little, provided the residents generally were satisfied with them. But the reference involves delay, and the vote for immediately commencing to build was passed by so narrow a majority, and opposed by so many influential members of the community, that it would have been unwise to have given it effect. We concur in the apprehension expressed by Messrs. Porter, Johnson and Hogg, lest, after the work shall have been partially erected, it be found that funds are not forthcoming to complete it. The sum needed is a large one to extract from the pockets of a small community, however wealthy; and it will be wisor to ascertain how far the glowing anticipations of the trustees are likely to be realised, before commencing a costly undertaking with the imminent possibility of a subsequent dead-lock for want of money. It would be satisfactory, moreover, to learn on what data the estimate of Tls. 85,000 is founded. For although, in the wording of the report, Wy-yuen-chang may be a perfectly responsible man, we confess to a very limited faith in Chinese contractors; and if the amount be the result of that gentleman's own calculations, we should be equally prepared to learn from another responsible person that he could perform the work for Tls. 50,000, or to find Wy-yuen-chang causing delay and difficulty by asking Tls. 25,000 beyond the stipulated sum, when the building was half finished, to enable him to complete it. In cases where contracts do not amount to a tenth of the sum involved in the present instance, Chinese estimates differ not infrequently more than half, and generally prove wrong in the end; so at the best we suspect the Tls. 85,000 to be an approximate guess at the likely cost. The degree of necessity which existed for enlarging the building to such an extent as to accomodate 756 persons, is a matter regarding which opinions will probably differ. Judging from the usual attendance at the existing church, so large a number of sittings is hardly required in Shanghai at present. For it must be remembered that there is no lack of church accommodation here, and that it is not at all necessary that the new Trinity church should be large enough to accomodate the whole of the churchgoing residents. We have indeed rather a plethora of places of worship. The episcopalians have a church on the English, and another on the American, settlement; the presbyterians are indebted to America for two chapels outside the south and east gates respectively. The Independent and Baptist missions have each a place of worship on the English settlement; and last, as well as least, that minute ecclesiastical edifice near the Ningpo Joss-house, which presents so remarkable a contrast to the spacious secular structure adjoining, is, we presume, open to all who can find sittings therein. On the French concession, two large cathedrals, besides that at Sikawey, afford ample accomodation for Roman Catholic worshippers; and in the city itself, missionaries of various persuasions hold frequent services for the instruction of the Chinese. Thus it will be seen that ample religious accomodation exists for members of nearly every prominent sect, and unless the number of English episcopalians be held very rashly to preponderate over members of any others persuasion, a large proportion of the seven hundred and fifty-six sittings will, we fear, for some time remain unappropriated. With a view to future large increase in the population, however, it may be wise to provide ample accommodation at the outset, in a structure so difficult to enlarge. And if a great proportion of the outlay is to be incurred for the benefit, probably, of the next generation of residents only, it is but fair that a portion of it should be devolved on their shoulders by the tradition to them of a considerable debt. The interest on Tls. 30,000 is by no means too heavy a burden for our successors to bear, provided the loan can be raised without difficulty, and the proceeds of the pew rents be likely to furnish the required percentage. In regard to the collection of the remaining Tls. 60,000, we can only wish the trustees success equal to their anticipation. Shanghai will certainly then, in the course of a few years, be able to boast one of the finest churches in the East—perfect in all its parts and honorable to the builders. We echo Mr. Cuthbertson's hope, that the only objection to which it may be liable in after times will be, that "it offers inadequate accomodation for the congregation therein to assemble."

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

DURING the past week the weather has been generally wet, with two days heavy snow. Since Tuesday the temperature has undergone little change, the thermometer registering a mean range of, maximum by day 55° and minimum by night 28°, against maximum 52° and minimum 36°, the mean range during the previous week. Few events of interest have occurred in the settlements, and from the out-ports and Japan we are in receipt of no intelligence of importance. In the case of Messrs. Hogg Brothers *versus* The China Fire Insurance Company, which occupied the Consular Court during a considerable portion of the previous week, judgment was given on the 14th instant in favor of the defendants. We publish in another column a copy of the judgment, which is in itself sufficiently explanatory of the entire case. On Thursday last, as the steam barge *Syuehie* was proceeding down the river, her boiler burst, and Mr. Smeaton, late engineer of the steamer *Lei-ma* and a Chinese stoker were killed on the spot. Mr. Nicolson, of the firm of Nicolson and Boyd, who was on board at the time the accident occurred, was also severely hurt and has since died from the effects of the injuries which he sustained. Little damage appears, however, to have been done to the vessel by the explosion. From the *Peking Gazette* of February 2nd we learn that Ting Jih-ch'ang has been confirmed in the Taotai-ship of Shanghai.

We concluded the Chung-wang's Autobiography in our last issue, and to-day publish the first of a series of memorials and edicts connected with the fall of Nanking, which will be found interesting. We also publish to-day certain statements of accounts, by the Trustees of Trinity Church, which lack of space compelled us to exclude from our last issue.

From Hankow we learn that the Spring Race meeting will take place, weather permitting, on the 6th and 7th of March. The programme of the Races was published in the *Daily News* of the 16th instant.

The English mail of December 26th arrived in the river on the 14th instant, bringing telegraphic intelligence to the 2nd of January

The Autographic Deposition of Chung-wang, the Faithful King at his trial after the Capture of Nanking.

APPENDIX.

THE following memorials were sent up by Tsêng-kuo-fan and others after the capture of Nanking, and the Imperial Edicts were issued in consequence:—

Memorial No 1.

Your servants Kuan-wên, a Minister of State and Governor General of the Two Hoo, and Tsêng-kuo-fan, an Under Secretary of State and Governor General of the Two Kiang, on their knees memorialise to report the circumstances connected with the capture of Nanking and the annihilation of the entire horde of rebels, and looking up they implore the sacred glance thereon. They would humbly state that general particulars of the attack on Nanking were communicated in a memorial by the Clicking governor Tsêng-kuo-ch'üen, in conjunction with your servants on the 19th July, and that since then your servants have received a dispatch from Tsêng-kuo-ch'üen on the 22nd July, in which he says that the present assault on Nanking entailed an unprecedent amount of hardship which has not been paralleled during the length of time that he has been in the army. After possession was taken of the Tien-pao city, extreme vigilance was kept up by the rebels, and the important road to the Ti-pao city obstinately held. A hundred schemes were tried but no vulnerable point presented itself, until the 5th moon, 30th day (July 3rd), when Li-siang-ho and others took possession of the Dragon's neck Hill, and they were enabled to command the city from the side of it, which virtually put victory into their hands.

From the 6th moon, 1st day (July 4th) the battalions took their turns in the attack, and many of them suffered. Li-ch'ên-tien having ascertained that the city had sufficient rice and grain to enable it to hold out for some months, and seeing that 30 or more tunnels had all failed, and that 50,000 men were fast losing their prestige, and, moreover that a serious disaster would occur if early opportunity were not taken, volunteered to construct a mine with the aid of Siao-fu-szu in the thickest of the rebel fire. Siao-fu-szu and Huang-jun-ch'ang proposed to erect 10 or more earthworks about 200 feet from the wall, and sending out foraging parties in all directions to cut reeds, and pile them up, the intervices to be filled up with sand and mud. The ground on the left side being very high, the attack was carried on openly, but the ground on the right being very low, the best method proved to be that of making secret attacks, that is, in undermining. This continued for a fortnight without the troops being able to enjoy a moment's cessation, and thus an incredible number of men were sacrificed or incapacitated for work. General Chêwan-shêng, Wang-chao-yi and Kuo-pêng-chêng, generally considered able-bodied men, fell victims within a few days, an event deeply to be regretted. At the 4th watch on the night of the 15th, when just as the mine was being charged with powder, and Tsêng kuo-ch'üen and Li-ch'ên-tien were deliberating at the mouth of it, upon their plan, the rebel Li-siu-ch'êng, with a few hundred of his myrmidons, made a sortie from the Taiping gate, and endeavoured to overcome the camps encircling the breach near the gate. Another body took the northern angle near the Chwo-yang gate, and disguised as Imperialist soldiers, carried fire-balls in their hands for the purpose of setting fire to our fort and the reeds which were close to the wall. The soldiers having been fatigued with their labour, and is being in the middle of the night the attempt had very nearly proved successful, but Wu-wei-hsow checked the rebels on the left, and killed a great many of them, while Tsêng-yu-chu cut off those on the right and made many captures, and fortunately protected the mouth of the mine. On the approach of daylight on the 16th, (July 19th), Tsêng-kuo-ch'üen drew up his columns in one spot and assigned to each division its proper post, and directed all to be ready for any surprise by the rebels. A desultory attack was then kept up on the Taiping gate, and in the neighbourhood of the Lung-po-tzu until noon, when Li-ch'ên-tien having reported that the mine had been closed, and that the train had been laid, Tsêng-kuo-ch'üen then issued a notice promising boundless rewards in case of success and threatening death to any that retreated. Liu-lien-chieh and the other generals and officers sat down on the ground and voluntarily took an oath that they would die in defence of their country if necessary. Orders were then given to fire the mine, and with a noise like thunder it blew up, bringing down with it 200 feet of the wall, covering the air with smoke and dust, and scattering the bricks and stones in all directions. Wu-ming-liang and a few others were the first to enter through the breach, and they were followed by the soldiers, who poured in like ants which nothing could withstand.

The rebels on the wall to the left then rained down fire and rockets on our troops, destroying an immense number of them and for the moment checking their advance. Pêng-yu-chu, however, coming up cut some of them down and on this they rallied and met one of them afterwards retreated. Wu-ming-liang and others then led their men to the Lung-kung hill to meet the rebels at the Taiping gate, these they intercepted and drove back, meantime Li-sing-ho and Wang-shih-yi forced the curtain of the Taiping gate, the rebels being well aware that the present mine was unlike any of its predecessors and could not be defended. The troops now divided themselves into columns and took four different routes through the city. Wang-yun-ho took the centre road leading to the so-called Tien-wang's palace, Liu-lien-chieh took the right hand, and proceeded to take charge of the Shên-ts'ê gate and the places in its neighbourhood.

Meanwhile Chu-nan-kuei sealed the breach near the Shên-ts'ê gate, and uniting with the other divisions they found themselves strong enough to march direct to the Lien Hill, and take possession of the E-Ëng gate. The division on the left centre road under Pêng-yu-chu went on direct through the old foundations of the city to the Tung-chi gate, while Siao-fu-szu, on the left, seized the Ch'ao-yang and Hung-wu gates, and annihilated the garrison on the walls as well as in the guard-houses and look-outs. The rebels were taken in flank and rear and cut up in an incredibly short space of time. Garrisons were left in charge of the gates, and everything arranged in order.

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The above is a detail of the success of the mine, and the effectual way in which the work of destruction was carried on. When the main body took possession of the Lung-kuang Hill, the rebel garrison on the South-west part of the walls maintained their ground unmoved, but when the seizure of the Ch'ao-yang gate took place the rebels were thrown into confusion, and Lo-fung-yuan and others at the head of their men then fought their way through the old tunnel to the Chu-pao gate, whilst Li-chin-chow and Hu-sung-chiang entered the curtain of the Tung-chi gate by escalade. Ch'ên-shih with I-liang-hu meantime at'acked the Han-si and Shui-hsi gates, when suddenly the so-called Chu-kwang, Li-siu-ch'êng, at the head of a body of Taiping Mos, endeavoured to force the wes'ern gate on the former gate, but he was brought up by a division of Ch'ên-shih's men, and driven back to Ch'ing-liang hill. Huang-yi-shêng with his naval force seized the earthworks at Chungkuan and Lan-chiang rock, and followed up his success by attacking the whole of the rebel works on the bank of the river. He likewise assisted Ch'ên-shih and I-liang-hu in the conquest of the Han-si and Shui-si gates, and in completely exterminating the garrisons. From this period the success was, it may be said, practically complete. Just as dusk was approaching Chên-shih deserted the rebel Chung's followers considering themselves in the houses adjoining the South-west gate, and he at once gave orders to his men to be prepared to meet any sortie that might be made. Pêng-yu-chu took charge of the Chu-pao and Tung-chi gates. Li-ch'ên-tien and Li-sung-ho held the Tai-ping gate. As soon as the stars came out Huang-jun-chi'ung and others encamped their men in a circle on the Lung-kuang hill, in order to rest them a little rest. The above is a summary of the operations of the flotilla and land force on the South and West parts of the city, and the arrangements made to repulse any attempted sortie by the rebels.

Now when Chu-hung-chang was engaging the rebels on the north side of the so-called Tien-wang's palace, Shên-hung-pin and others took the left road, and rolling up their banners went at the double towards the east side of the so-called city, and then placed their men in ambush for the purpose of capturing or exterminating the rebels. Chu-hung-chang's war-horse being wounded, the rebels then held on desperately to the stone bridge and our troops were prevented from crossing the moat, and it was some time before they gained the west of the so-called palace. It being now late and the troops wearied after their fight, they withdrew to Lung-kuang hill, but the ambuscade had proceeded too far to retire, the distance from the east side of the so-called city to the south gate being too great. At 1 A.M. the so-called Chung-wang having issued orders to fire the so-called Tien-wang's palace, and the other palaces in the city, they all burst out into flame simultaneously, the gunpowder smoke darted up in a cloud and the smoke and flame from the burning buildings filled the city. Yuan-ta-shêng perceiving a body of armed rebels to the number of 1,000 or more men issuing from the palace and making for the people's houses, he felt sure that they were headed by the rebel Hung, and at once led his men forward to cut them off. He succeeded in killing over 700 of them and captured two jade seals and one gold seal which the rebel Hung had been in the habit of using. No less than several hundreds of the palace (female) attendants hanged themselves in the front garden, whilst the number of rebels that were drowned (or died in) the city moat exceeded 2,000. The fire in the city was too great at this time to allow of my advance, and the rebels had blockaded the principal thoroughfares with bonfires, so that our troops, being unable to find their way in the city at night, then withdrew to their proper position.

This completes the account of the operations on the night of the 16th, ending in the destruction of the Wang's palaces and the slaughter of a great number of the rebels. About 4 in the morning a body of 1,000 armed rebels having on the Imperial garb and with Imperial standards, attempted a sortie through the breach at the Taiping gate, but the Kuang-tzu and Siang brigades saluted them with grenades and fire balls and killed a great many of them. 600 or 700 of them, however, forced a passage and made their escape in the direction of Sino-ling-wei and Ting-lin-chên. Wu-wei-show pursued them immediately with cavalry, and when Tsêng-kuo-chên learned what had happened he detached an additional body of cavalry, 700 men, in pursuit, and at the same time sent dispatches with all haste to the garrisons of Li-shui, Tungya, and Chü-yung to issue out and cut them off.

On the 19th, about half past five in the evening, Wu-wei-show arrived, and reported that he had pursued the rebels to Shuu-hu-chên (10 miles from Nanking) where he captured the so-called Lieh-wang, Li-wan-stai, and with him he went on to Hoo-shu-chên (13 miles from Nanking), when, seeing the fugitive rebels in front, he surrounded them with his cavalry and cut them off to a man. He finally pressed on as far as Li-yang, but the people here stating that no rebels had passed that way, he returned. Tsêng-kuo-chien himself examined Li-wan-tsai, and elicited from him the information that the so-called Chung-wang's brother, the Chü-wang, as well as the young Si-wang, young Nan-wang, availing themselves of the night, had taken to flight, but were cut up by the cavalry in pursuit at Ku-shu bridge and not one of them left. Several of the rebels in the city, when examined, stated that the rebel Chief Hung siu-tsuen really poisoned himself in June of the present year, when our troops were vigorously assaulting the place, and, moreover, that his remains were interred in his so-called palace; further, that his son Hung-fu-tien, who had succeeded to the so-disant title, set fire to a funeral pile when he was taken and destroyed himself. As soon as the fire in the city is sufficiently subdued, search shall be made for Hung-sui-tsuen's corpse, and correct proof obtained as to the fate of that chief's son, such particulars as can be gleaned will be communicated to your Excellency. The criminal Ling killing himself the Chung-wang (*Li-siu-ch'êng*), he was wounded at the taking of Nanking and concealed himself in a peasant's house away in the hills, until he was discovered and arrested by Sino-fu-szu, Wang-tz'u-s'ung, Hung-jên-ta being taken with him. On the 23rd July, Tsêng-kuo-chien personally examined both criminals, when each of them acknowledged his guilt without reserve. Tsêng-kuo-ch'ien has written to ask whether they are to be sent to the capitol or to be dealt with summarily at Nanking. On the 17th and 18th, Tsêng-lang-tso with others searched through the city for any rebels they could find, and in three days killed over 100,000 men. The Chin-hui creek was filled with bodies. Half the so-called princes and generals were killed in battle and the other half either drowned themselves in the dykes and lakes or else burned themselves. The whole of them numbered about 3,000 men. The fire in the city raged for three days and nights, and on the 19th there were still some rebels lurking in garrets and keeping up a desultory fire on the troops. The above are the particulars of the destruction of the retreating rebels and the slaughter of the chiefs.

Officers have been appointed to extinguish the fire and bury the rebel corpses, and arrangements made for restoring quiet to the city and hundred measures in fact have to be put into force. Tseng-kuo-ch'ien in his dispatch, remarks that it must cause any one grief to reflect that, during this siege of two years and upwards, no less than 10,000 men have fallen victims to sickness, and 8,000 or 9,000 have been killed in battle. He likewise says that this success is entirely attributable to the fortune and influence of the Emperor. Your servants find that the rebel Hung has now been in rebellion 15 years, and in possession of Nanking 12 years, injuring people on all sides he had stirred up the wrath of both gods and men. The military prowess of this dynasty has far surpassed that of ancient times, and the historical pages are illuminated with accounts of the many difficulties that the dynasty has coped with. As for instance the rebellion in Szuchuen and Hoonan during Kaching's reign, which merely disturbed four provinces and destroyed about ten cities; and the rebellion of the three chiefs during Kanghe's reign, which confined its ravages to 12 provinces and about 300 cities. The present rebellion of the Canton rebels has, caused devastation in 16 provinces and not less than 600 cities. Amongst their leaders were men of a most desperate class, such as Lei-k'ai-fang who occupied Heng-kuang-t'un, Lin-chi-yung who held Kiukiang, and Yeh-tsu-chi who held Nganking; these men all held on to the last without submitting. Again not one of the 10,000 rebels in Nanking surrendered themselves when the city was taken, but in many cases destroyed themselves and passed away without repentance. Such a formidable band of rebels has been rarely known from ancient times to the present, and that they have been thus quickly exterminated we feel to be owing to our (late) illustrious Emperor's eminent virtue, and to his extensive projects in having early formed a basis for the overthrow of the rebellion. Though frugal in the expenditure of his palace, he spared no expense for the organization of the army. Though he distributed honours with great care, he never hesitated to bestow unusual rewards for merit. Though his intellectual faculty and genius were deep and profound, he never hesitated to yield to the strategic measures of his generals. The empress dowager and emperor, in adhering to these three precedents, have followed out the same principles; and in addition to this have eradicated other depraved men [who endeavoured to usurp power] in a signal and summary manner. * In seeking out men of talent from all parts, they have been able to cut off the great pretender, and vast possessions have been acquired. Your servants, in their charge of the troops, have met with this auspicious period, and it is only a matter of painful regret to them that our late sire did not live to see the day that this great success has been attained. And now that human life has been involved in calamities for a long period past, the only thing that can be done is for your servants to continue to the end to show the same strenuous exertions that they have begun, and to sweep away the remnant of the rebels, that so they may relieve the direful necessities of the people, and somewhat alleviate the Emperor's ever-present anxiety. Your servants, on another sheet of paper, have made out a list of those deserving encouragement and posthumous honours, and they would supplicate that favours be bestowed on them.

Your servant Kuo-fan, after finishing this memorial, will proceed to Nanking without delay, and when he arrives will take into consideration the advisability of sending Li-siu-ch'êng and Hung-jên-ta to the capitol, or of retaining them at Nanking.

The particulars of the capture of Nanking and the annihilation of the rebels, he forwards in a respectful memorial in conjunction with your servants, Yang-yu-ping Governor General of Shensze and Kansu, P'eng-yu-lin Secretary of the Board of War, Li-hung-chang Governor of Kiangsu, and Tsêng-kuo-ch'ien Governor of Chekiang, at the rate of 600 Li (and more) a day, and prostrate implores the Sacred Glance and Instructions from the Empress Dowager and the Emperor.

A respectful memorial.

Tung-chih 3rd year, 6th moon, 23rd day, 26th July, 1864.

* Alluding to Suchun and his party.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE last regular Meeting of this branch Society was held in the reading room of the Shanghai Library on Friday evening the 10th instant, the chair being taken at 9 o'clock precisely.

PRESENT:—Sir Harry S. Parkes, K.C.B., President, in the chair, Dr. Henderson, V.P., Rev. C. H. Butcher, Rev. J. K. Michell, Dr. Lamprey, Capt. Drummond, Capt. Fairbrother, A. Wylie, Esq. (Peking), Messrs. C. J. Alabaster, J. Mc. L. Brown, T. Dick, V. D. Collins, A. Wylie, W. Gamble, Jas. Cull, E. Oppert, T. W. Kingsmill, T. Batchelor, and several others.

The following gentlemen were balloted for and duly elected members of the society:—Messrs. H. S. Milsom, H. S. Bidwell, and J. Newburry.

The following gentlemen were then proposed:—Proposed by Mr. Kingsmill, seconded by Mr. Brown, B. Barclay, Esq., M.D. Proposed by Sir Harry Parkes, seconded by Dr. Henderson, G. Tyson, Esq., and H. G. Hollingsworth, Esq. (Kiukiang.)

The president read a letter which he had received from C. T. Jones, Esq., resigning his office as local Secretary, on the plea that the distance at which he resides from the settlement prevents his performing effectively the duties attached to that post. Mr. Brown was elected to the vacant office.

The Minutes of the proceeding meeting were then read, and the routine business having been closed, the first paper for the evening, entitled *Northern Chinese Sugar-Cane (Sorghum) and its uses*, was read.

The following is an abstract:—

After giving a short history of the introduction of the ordinary Chinese Sugar-cane (Saccharatum officinarum) among Western nations, it was stated that for some unaccountable reason, not only the Chinese but other nations have not, until recently, duly appreciated the Sorgho-cane of the North. In France and the United States the plant has been successfully cultivated during the last ten years, and is now very highly prized. The following were the points discussed in the paper:—1st, the *History*, 2nd, the *Culture*, and lastly, the *Uses* of Sorgho.

The following, from a work on *The Trees, Plants, and Flowers of China*, is the nearest approach to a Chinese botanical and historical notice of the plant by native writers, and this passage evidently refers to another species of Sorghum called *Kauliang*, though some of the characteristics of Sorgho (Loo'tsc) are mentioned; viz:—black seed and saccharine juice. "*T'soh-Soo*. This plant has received several names, all referable to the district where it was first produced. The seed was brought from the Province of Sze-chuen whose ancient name was Se T'sok. The names by which the plant has been called are Kauliang, T'sok-t'sack, Loo'tsee, Loo'tso, Mohtsih, and Tih-liang. The seed should be planted in good dry soil, early in the season—say April, if you would reap a good crop of seed. It ripens in autumn. The stalks are large and more than ten feet high—in leaves and general appearance resembling reeds, though the stalks are not hollow. The top resembles a broom, and is thickly covered with little red or black seeds, resembling kernels of pepper. This kernel is hard, and the heart of it is of a yellowish color. When the plant is ripe the top is first taken off. The stalks are then gathered, bound in bundles, and placed in shocks to dry. There are two species of seed. The first is glutinous; and with a kind of rice is used in manufacturing alcoholic drinks—also made into cakes. The other seed is not glutinous. It makes good gruel, cakes, &c., and is useful to feed cattle. The stalks are manufactured into matting, &c., and the topsinto brooms. The hulls of the seeds contain a red matter used in coloring red wines. The heart of the stalk is sweet, heating, slightly glutinous and useful as a medicine in cases of diarrhœa."

The latest authorities place the plant of which we speak, some, under the genus *Andropogon*, and others, under that of *Sorghum*; indeed, the difference is so slight as to warrant their union in one. In regard to the various species of Sorghum grown in China (the names of some being given in the passage translated), there is not much doubt that they are identically the same plant, the differences between them being due to the long cultivation which the plant has undergone in different latitudes, soils, and other controlling circumstances, just as some of the grasses have sported into numerous varieties.

The leading differences besides appearance, between *Sorgho* and the ordinary Sugar-cane of middle and southern China, were stated to be these. The Sorgho is an annual plant, springing from and bearing seed, the cane is propagated annually, or every few years from suttings, but yields no seed. The latter is seldom successfully grown above 25° or 30° N. Lat., or where the mean temperature is less than 66° or 68 Far., while Sorgho flourishes above 40· N. Lat. Indeed, where the Indian corn will grow, it succeeds well, and ripens in much less time than ordinary cane. A lengthy description on the Sorgho was given from the time it first appears above the ground until it matures—a towering plant from twelve to eighteen feet high.

The history of the introduction of Sorgho among western nations was given as follows:—In 1851 Count de Montigny, at that time French Consul at Shanghai, forwarded, at the request of his Government, to the Geographical Society of Paris, a collection of such plants, seeds and cuttings, found in this part of China, as he thought might grow in Europe. Among this collection was a package of Sorgho seeds. These seeds were planted, and from them have sprung all the subsequent crops of Europe and America. The plant was introduced into the United States in 1854. Since that time, for various reasons, the area of Sorgho cultivation in the United States has steadily increased, until now it has become one of the great crops of the country. The same is true, to a limited extent, in France and Algiers, but these countries cultivate the plant, in the main, for different purposes, chiefly for alcohol, while in America it is raised for seed, forage, and for the manufacture of sugar, syrup, alcohol, vinegar and beer.

It must be confessed, however, that in one important particular, Sorgho has somewhat disappointed public expectation in America, in that sugar is, with difficulty, manufactured from its juice, owing to a gummy principle which it contains. Still, a large quantity of sugar is manufactured. The single State of Iowa, for instance, (between 40° and 45° N. Lat.) cultivated, in 1863, 36,667 acres of cane, which yielded 21,467 lbs. of Sugar, 3,012,396 gals. of syrup, besides forage, alcohol, seed and vinegar.

It was for the purpose of observing the Chinese method of cultivating Sorgho, and especially their processes of manufacturing Sugar from its juice, that Mr. C. came to China; for it is the impression in France and America that the Chinese are thoroughly acquainted with all plants indigenous to their country; and that the chief difficulty in obtaining sugar from the juice of the sorgho was owing, either to some defect in foreign cultivation, in the mode of treating the juice, or in not possessing that species of Sorghum which yields the largest amount of crystallisable juice.

Strange as it may appear, there is nothing in the agricultural works or natural present practice of the Chinese to prove that they cultivate Sorgho (Loo'tso) for any manufacturing purposes whatsoever, but chiefly for chewing and sucking the stalks.

The plant, in this province, is cultivated chiefly on the island of Dzong-ming in the Yangtsze, just opposite Wusung; and from thence the Shanghai market is supplied. A sketch of the island was given, and the Chinese method of tillage. From all Mr. C. has read and seen, both here and in America, he is well satisfied that foreigners have nothing to learn from, but much to impart to the Chinese, in respect to Sorgho.

In regard to the *cultivation* of Sorgho for extracting sugar, it has been found that it may be successfully grown upon all lands where a fair crop of Indian corn can be cultivated. This simple statement covers the whole question of latitude and soils; and shows what an immense advantage Sorgho possesses over ordinary Sugar-cane in respect to temperature, flourishing as it does in torrid and temperate zones alike. Mr. C. gave then a description of the soils, manures and tillage best adapted to Sorgho. The Chinese and foreign methods of tillage, however, do not greatly differ, though the latter is probably superior. The uses of Sorgho were stated, and among them are the following. An acre of ground produces about 25,000 stalks, yielding from three to nine tons of comparatively dry forage, besides seed to the amount of from 25 to 40 bushels, weighing 36 lbs. to the bushel, and equal to oats or barley in nutrition. The hulls of the seeds yield a very beautiful purple tint used in coloring wines and silks. If the plant is cultivated for other purposes, an acre yields about 1,700 gallons of juice, giving from 10 to 13 per cent of saccharine matter in the form of sugar or syrup, or about 5 per cent of absolute alcohol. The yield of vinegar and beer is about the amount of juice consumed. Mr. C. explained the methods of manufacturing sugar, syrup, alcohol, ether, vinegar, beer and meal from sorgho, and exhibited specimens of these articles made by himself at Shanghai last fall. In conclusion, he stated that in the cultivation of Sorgho in China, there opens up a new and profitable field of enterprise, because the plant yields cheaply an abundance of saccharine matter, used in manufacturing some of the chief articles of modern consumption.

The second paper for the evening on *The Geology of the Great Plain*, by Dr. Lamprey, 67th Regt., was then read. Lack of space prevents us from enlarging upon the topics introduced. Several interesting specimens were laid before the meeting, of shells &c. found in different places, and illustrative of the subject.

A vote of thanks having been passed to Dr. Collins and Dr. Lamprey, the proceedings terminated.

TRINITY CHURCH.
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

(2)

THE ACCOUNT OF THE TREASURER AND TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED EPISCOPAL CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT AT SHANGHAI FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1864.

Cr.		Sterling.	Currency.
1864. Dec. 31	By Balance of a/c current of the 31st Dec. 1863, brought forward, as previously Closed; but subject to the adjustment of certain items for contributing Church service pencils—for the arrival of the new Chaplain—for Communion Plate—for Pulpit Cushion—for C. H. Butcher,	1,850 14 10	5,661 50
	By amount of Incidental Expenses during the year 1864, as per Vouchers produced, and detailed in annexed paper marked B.	292 10 00	900 00
	By Interest paid Messrs. Dent & Co. on the Loan of $50,000 from 1st July 1863 to 1st inst.,	672 15 00	2,070 00
	By Balance,	787 9 0	2,269 15
		889 22	889 22
		Tls.	11,791 90
1864. Dec. 31	By Balance,		2,736 32
			9,055 58
		1864. Dec. 31	Tls. 11,791 90

(3)

DETAILED Statement of Sums actually received by the Treasurer and Trustees from British Subjects who have resided in or resorted to Shanghai during the year 1864, towards the support of the English Episcopal Church Establishment during the year.

Dr.		Sittings	T.	ss.	c.
1864. Dec. 31	To amount of Subscriptions actually received from the Residents by the Trustees of the Episcopal Church Establishment at Shanghai during the year 1864, towards the support of the Establishment, as per Vouchers produced, and amount transferred from Building a/c as per resolution of the Meeting of Subscribers held on the 15th inst.,		5,225	24	000
			5,000	00	000
			2,736	32	000
			1,025	0	0
			800	0	0
	To Balance due Treasurer at date,		11,786	56	0
		1864. Dec. 31	11,786	56	0

We hereby declare, upon honour, that the above Statement is just and true according to the best of our knowledge and belief.

W. G. CUTHERSTON,
R. G. ANTROBUS,
JAMES CULL, *Treasurer*.
} *Trustees.*

Date of Exchange during the year 1864 has been as follows, viz. 6/8.

(3)

DETAILED Statement of Sums actually received by the Treasurer and Trustees from British Subjects who have resided in or resorted to Shanghai during the year 1864, towards the support of the English Episcopal Church Establishment during the year.

	Sittings	T.	ss.	c.
Messrs. Dent & Co.	8	150	0	0
" Gillman & Co.	8	150	0	0
" Smith Kennedy & Co.	8	150	0	0
" Dow & Co.	8	150	0	0
" Birley Worthington & Co.	6	112	5	0
" Gibb Livingston & Co.	4	75	0	0
" Jardine Matheson & Co.	4	75	0	0
" Jarvis Thornhill & Co.	4	75	0	0
" Blain Tate & Co.	4	75	0	0
" A. Wilkinson & Co.	4	75	0	0
" Thomas Brothers & Co.	4	75	0	0
" Shaw Brothers & Co.	4	75	0	0
" Mackenzie & Co.	4	75	0	0
" W. R. Johnson & Co.	4	75	0	0
" Johnson & Co.	4	75	0	0
" Turner & Co.	4	75	0	0
" Watson & Co.	4	75	0	0
" Rothwell Love & Co.	4	75	0	0
P. H. Carvell Esq.	4	75	0	0
Messrs. Chapman King & Co.	4	75	0	0
" Lindsay & Co.	4	75	0	0
" Fletcher & Co.	4	75	0	0
" George Barnet & Co.	4	75	0	0
" Hall & Holtz.	4	75	0	0
Oriental Banking Co.	4	75	0	0
Peninsular & Oriental Co.	4	75	0	0
Chartered Bank of India.	2	37	5	0
Comptoir Dentu.	2	37	5	0
Messrs. Holliday Wise & Co.	4	75	0	0
Central Bank.	4	75	0	0
Commercial Bank.	4	75	0	0
H. Olt-ton, Esq.	4	75	0	0
D. Jordan, Esq.	4	75	0	0
J. F. Carter, Esq.	4	75	0	0
Wm Watson, Esq.	4	75	0	0
Messrs. Lane Brawford & Co.	4	75	0	0
" Bower Hanbury & Co.	4	75	0	0
" Whitfield & Kingsmill.	2	37	5	0
J. G. Dunn, Esq.	1	18	7	5
Messrs. Ellissen & Co.	3	56	2	8
Saml. Rawson, Esq.	1	18	7	5
C. Eyre, Esq.	1	18	7	5
Rowley Miller, Esq.	4	75	0	0
Capt. Crowl.	2	37	5	0
Wm. Woodward, Esq.	2	37	5	0
Capt. Roskell.	1	18	7	5
* W. G. Johnson, Esq.		9	3	8
* J. H. Wignall, Esq.		9	3	8
* T. Tarrant, Esq.		9	3	8
Total		Tls. 3,328	1	4

* 1 Sent 6 months only.

We hereby declare upon our honour that the sums set down against the names mentioned in this statement, have been actually received by us from those persons for the year 1864, and that those persons are British Subjects and have resided in or resorted to Shanghai during the said year, and have made their payments to us at this place.

W. G. CUTHERSTON
R. G. ANTROBUS
JAMES CULL, *Treasurer*.
} *Trustees.*

DETAILED Statement of Sums actually received by the Treasurer and Trustees from Foreigners who have resided in or resorted to Shanghai during the year 1864, towards the support of the Episcopal Church Establishment during the said year.

	Sittings	T.	m.	c.
Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.	4	75	0	0
" Russell & Co.	4	75	0	0
" Reiss & Co.	4	75	0	0
" Wieduck & Co.	4	75	0	0
" Trautman & Co.	4	75	0	0
" Oppihant & Co.	4	75	0	0
G. H. Hill, Esq.	4	75	0	0
Messrs. Overweg & Co.	2	37	5	0
" Dall Purden & Co.	4	75	0	0
Total		Tls. 637	5	0

W. G. CUTHERSTON
R. G. ANTROBUS
JAMES CULL, *Treasurer*.
} *Trustees.*

HARRY S. PARKES,
Consul.

(4)

TRINITY CHURCH.

Detailed Statement of Incidental Expenses from 1st January 1864 to 31st December 1864.

1864.		T. m. c.
Feb. 29	To paid doorcating Church at Christmas.	3 5 0
	For a wooden door for the porch	40 0 0
	For Carpeting. Paid W. Watson's bill $14.75	11 2 8
	4 Cases, to pack up old Organ.	74 5 6
March 31	rebuilding Wall, New Gate, etc.	72 0 0
	Whitfield and Kingsmill's commission, building Organ Screen	15 0 0
April 30	Stevens and Robinson, for making new plans for proposed Church £387.10s 5d.	1,291 6 6
	Wages of Coolie.	4 5 7
	For a Deed Box for Registers.	5 3 3
	Gardener.	11 3 7
	Ground Rent.	27 2 2
	Fire Insurance on Organ and Parsonage	40 8 0
	Gardener, putting compound in order	16 8 5
May 31	Wages of Porter.	6 0 0
	For printing Church notices	6 0 0
June 30	Chinese contractor for sundry repairs to Wall and Parsonage.	200 0 0.
	Coolie Wages, including Punkah Coolies.	7 8 1
	Together.	1,833 0 6.
July	Hall & Holtz, for mat.	3.50.
	Coolie hire.	10.30.
	Hanging punkahs.	10.00
August	Punkah Coolies.	12.00
	Window repairs.	25.00
	Locksmith.	10.00
	W. Palmer, salary as Clerk.	100.00
Sept.	Coolie hire.	12.00
	ditto.	20.95
	ditto.	5.78
	W. Palmer, for sundries.	33.33
		316 6 9.
Nov.	Coolie hire.	$8.00
	13 Dozen of pillars	3.25
	Coal basket and brooms 1.00	
	12.75 at 73.	8.94
	1 ton of Coals.	8.50
	Repairs to Parsonage, relaying outer passage, kitchen floor, and whitewashing 3 rooms.	39.00
Dec. 31	1 qrs. Wages to Palmer as clerk.	60.00
	Coolie wages $ 8 a 7.2.2.	5.77
	F. & C. Walsh, for printing new rent receipts.	2.80
	N.-China Herald Office, for advertising Parsonage Loan 1.50	
		116 2 1
	Tls.	2,269 1 5.

We hereby declare, upon honor, that the above statement is just and true according to the best of our knowledge and belief.

W. G. CUTHERSTON,
R. G. ANTROBUS,
J. CULL, *Treasurer*.
} *Trustees.*

H. B. M. CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, February 14th, 1865.

HOGG BROS. *versus* THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The following is a copy of the judgment given in the above case.

In this action Messrs. Hogg Bros. & Co. sue the China Fire Insurance Company for Tls. 80,000, insured on goods described in the policy as "their own in trust or on commission," and the defendants resist the claim, on the grounds that Messrs. Hogg Bros. were not interested in the goods in question, and that the loss had been fraudulently stated.

The plaintiffs explained at the opening of the proceedings that their interest was not strictly that which was stated in their declaration, but that they effected the purpose of protecting Ping-ke, the Chinese merchant to whom the goods instured belonged, and that understanding themselves the same convictions, they had led Ping-ke to believe that the said goods were covered. Further, that as the fact of Ping-ke being the real owner of the goods was known to the underlaints at the time the policy was effected, they, Messrs. Hogg Bros., claim a right to sue upon the policy which had been issued to them, and general claim on the part of Ping-ke inclinded a particular claim on their own account of Tls. 7,576.

The defendants denied the ownership of the goods being Ping-ke's and resisted the claim because the plaintiffs had laid the ownership of the goods entirely in Ping-ke, whom they—the Company—could never insure, and the defendants further declared that they had never received any intimation from Messrs. Hogg Bros. that the latter themselves possessed the particular interest stated in the above stated.

Though the Court would have been justified in nonsuiting the plaintiffs upon the policy, and in directing them to bring their own cases of action in another form, it seemed desirable in the interest of the parties that the investigation should proceed in order that it might appear how far the allegation as to the contract, though standing in the name of Hogg Bros. only, received from certain attendant facts that the memory of that witness has proved inaccurate in describing conversations which occurred eleven months ago. And even had the testimony produced by the defendants to contradict the said understanding been less conclusive, the Court would not have been at liberty to allow parole evidence to vary the terms of the written instrument, except upon the clearest evidence of mistake or fraud in its execution.

In respect of the alleged fraudulent statement of sales, the Court and the Assessors also hold that this plea has been completely sustained. It has been satisfactorily shown by the plaintiffs' witnesses as by the defendants, that a shorter period than half an hour elapsed from the time that the god-wn-keeper, being himself in bed in the godown, first discovered signs of fire until the roof fell in and showed that the contents of the building were then limited to two burning masses of loose cotton, some packages of tobacco, and a pile of cotton-seed. When extinguished, these heaps showed not a trace of the cotton having been previously packed in bales, as the plaintiff's witnesses declared was the case, with the trifling exception of 500 or 600 cattie. The loss is stated by Ping-ke at 700 bales of cotton, 216 bales of tobacco, and a few minor articles. If this statement were correct, a very large proportion of this mass of material, although by no means readily consumable, must have been exhibited between the time of the breaking out of the fire and falling in of the roof, the cotton must have been thrown out of its form in bales into the loose heaps and every vestige of its former packed condition been obliterated. To the mind of the Court and assessors such a result would be physically impossible, and they are therefore satisfied that the godown at the time of the occurrence of the fire, did not contain the quantity of goods stated in the claim.

HARRY S. PARKES,
Consul.

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INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

LONDON.

Established in 1710.

Managers:

CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq., *Chairman & Treasurer.*
The Right Hon. W. BERESFORD, M.P.
The Hon. P. P. BOUVERIE, M.P.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
S. P. COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
HARVIE MORTON FARQUHAR, Esq.
Capt. H. G. HAMILTON.
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
SIR J. W. HOGG, Bart.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
CHARLES R. LITTLEDALE, Esq.
FREDERICK H. NORMAN, Esq.
EDWARD HOWLEY PALMER, Esq.
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
SIR HENRY RICH, Bart.
OSWALD AUGUSTUS SMITH, Esq.
HENRY R. TOMKINSON, Esq.
SIDNEY J. FLETCHER, Esq., *Secretary.*

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE LONDON, beg leave to inform the British and Foreign Residents at Shanghai that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attorneys, to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other property, at those places.

Full particulars of RATES, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.
tf 108 Shanghai, January 1st, 1863.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.

For terms apply to

TRAUTMANN & Co.
11fe-66 575 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 185 .i.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Liability Limited.)

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai, Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. W. R. ADAMSON & Co. Agents for the Company at Shanghai.

By Order,

GEORGE STEWART,
General Manager.
tf 240 Manchester, July 1863.

FOR SALE.

WORKS ON SALE.

At the Presbyterian Mission Press.

BROWN'S COLLOQUIAL JAPANESE or Conversational Sentences in English and Japanese, ...$6.00.
Martin's ANYLITICAL READER, a Short Method for Learning the Chinese written Language, ...$4.00.
EDKINS' MANDARIN GRAMMAR—a Grammar of the Chinese Colloquial Language commonly called the Mandarin Dialect, ...$5.00
EDKINS' PROGRESSIVE LESSONS in the Chinese spoken language .....$2.00.
Culbertson's China or DARKNESS IN THE FLOWERY LAND, ...$1.00.
Hernisz's Guide to Conversation in the English and Chinese Languages, ...$3.00.
Macgowan's Phrases in the Shanghai Dialect, ...$5 00.
27ju-65 163 Shanghai, 27th June, 1863.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne, Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

SHERRY Yssi's in 2 & 3 doz. cases, Tls. 8 p. doz
Port, " " " 8 "
Champagne, in 1 " " 12 "
Chiro, (Barton & Guestier's) " 8 "
St. Ju en, in 1-doz. cases, " 5 "
Medoci 1 " " 10 "
Cognac Brandy, 1 " " 6 "
do. do. 1 " " 2 "
India Pale Ale 4 " casks

CHAPMAN, KING & Co.
tf 223 Shanghai, 12th September, 1863.

At the North-China Herald Office.

Bills of Lading per ship.
Charter Parties.
Powers of Attorney, and Wills.
Protests, English and American.
Comprador Check Books.
Shipping Orders, in Book.
Bills of Exchange, in Book.
Blank Forms of Custom-house Permits for Shipping and Lading Goods.
Shipping Article.
Bill of Sale.
Declaration of Ownership.
Ship's Wages List.

BANKS.

THE

Oriental Bank Corporation.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 30TH AUGUST, 1851.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,200,000.
RESERVED FUND, £252,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

HARRY GEORGE GORDON, Esq., *Chairman.*
WILLIAM SCOTT BINNY, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.
JOHN LOWIS BONMOTE, Esq.
WILLIAM WALTER CARGILL, Esq.
ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, Esq.
LESTOCK ROBERT REID, Esq.
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.
CHARLES J. F. STUART, *Chief Manager.*
PATRICK CAMPBELL, *Sub-Manager.*

BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
R. DUNDAS CAY, 23, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.

PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.
THE NATIONAL BANK.

HEAD OFFICE: THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Banking.

THE Corporation receive money on Deposit, re-payable on demand, upon which no interest is allowed.

They also receive money on Fixed Deposit, re-payable at Twelve Months Notice, upon which interest at Five per cent per annum is allowed.

They discount Bills and Notes payable in Shanghai, having at least two approved names unconnected in general partnership, and they make advances upon Bullion and Goods not of a perishable nature, in the custody of the Bank.

Exchange.

The Corporation issue Drafts on the Bank of England payable on demand, and on the Union Bank of London payable at Six months sight; and they grant Circular Notes for the use of travellers, negociable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

They also issue Drafts on the Agencies and Branches of the Corporation at Hongkong, Yokohama, Bombay, Calcutta, Ceylon Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Singapore, and Sydney, at the exchange of the day.

Bills payable in Europe or in any of the above places are purchased or remitted for collection.

Information as to the rules of business may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the Agent

D. McLEAN,
Acting Manager.
tf 490 Shanghai, 2nd Jan., 1865.

HOUSES & LAND.

NAGASAKI.

TO Let, a dwelling House pleasantly situated on the Sagaramatre hill, particularly well adopted for invalids, or families intending to spend the summer there.

The House consists of four reception Rooms on the ground floor and four bed rooms upstairs.

Kitchen, good offices, large gardens, all in complete order.

For particulars apply to

BUISSONNET & Co.,
Shanghai.
PIGNATEL & Co.,
Nagasaki.
tf 458 Shanghai, 18th June, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING.

CARDS Printed from ENGRAVED COPPER-PLATES at the *North-China Herald* Office.

Shanghai, May, 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INDIGESTION & STOMACHIC WEAKNESS.

PEPSINE.

T. MORSON AND SON,

Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturers of the far-famed PEPSINE WINE, are enabled to offer the purest and surest substitute for the Gastric Juice,

ITS USE IS NOW UNIVERSAL.

Sold in Bottles 4, 8, & 16 ozs., and obtainable of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Morson's Pepsine Lozenges, Powder, Patent Gelantine and all Granular Preparations, &c.

Manufacturers of Chemical, Pharmaceutical and Photographical Preparations.

T. MORSON AND SON,

19 and 46, Southampton Row, London.

*** Orders (payable in London), are most carefully shipped.

14ja-66 464

CAUTION!

ELLWOOD'S PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HATS.—CAUTION.—The Patentees having established the validity of their Patent, in an action tried on the 20th and 21st days of June last, in the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, in which Ellwood and another of No. 24, Great Charlotte Street, Blackfriars-road, in the Borough of Southwark, Wholesale Hat Manufacturers, were Plaintiffs; and Christy and others of No. 35, Gracechurch-street, in the City of London, also Wholesale Hat Manufacturers, were Defendants; and the Court of Common Pleas having, on the 15th day of November instant, refused the Defendants application for a New Trial, with Costs to be paid by the Defendants: We, the undersigned Solicitors for the said Plaintiffs, do hereby give notice to all Manufacturers, Dealers in, and Sellers of Hats, Caps, or Helmets, that we are instructed to proceed by Suit in Chancery against all persons so manufacturing, dealing in, or selling Hats, Caps, or Helmets, constructed on the principle of "ELLWOOD'S PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HATS," unless the previous consent of the Patentees be obtained, at the same time the Plaintiffs reserve to themselves the right of taking proceedings against prior Infringers.

Dated this 17th day of November, 1864.

GRANE, SON, AND FESENMEYER,
23, Bedford-row.

Solicitors for Messrs. Ellwood and Sons, 24, Great Charlotte-street, Southwark, Patentees for Air-Chamber Hats.

JOHN ELLWOOD & SONS,
24, GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, SOUTHWARK,
Patentees for Air-Chamber Hats.

CAUTION.—No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets are genuine unless they bear the above stamp, with either Ellwood and Sons, or the seller's name in the shield.

10sep-65 502

CURES OF ASTHMA AND COUGHS,

BY

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

FROM Mr. LEITH, Chemist, 95, Baker-st., tirling, March 10, 1863. "I find your Wafers give great satisfaction and I can recommend them with greater faith than ever." They give instant relief and a rapid cure of asthma, consumption, coughs, colds, and all disorders of the throat and lungs. They have a pleasant taste. 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box, by all druggists.

tf (1) 522 October 17th, 1864.

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

BURGOYNE & BURBIDGES,

EXPORT DRUGGISTS,

COLEMAN STREET, LONDON.

TRADE MARK—B & B

Publish monthly a Price Current of nearly 3,000 Drugs, Chemical, Pharmaceutical, and Photographic Preparations, Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, &c., and every description of Medical Sundries.

This is the most complete List ever published, and will be forwarded every month, FREE OF ALL CHARGE, upon application.

*** As the latest fluctuations of the Market are always noted, this List is invaluable to Chemists, Druggists, Storekeepers, and Surgeons.

t-a-m—6ja-66 565

NOTICE.

海新報 上

THE CHINESE SHIPPING LIST AND ADVERTISER is now issued regularly on *Tuesdays, Thursdays* and *Saturdays* and offers a sure means of communication with the Chinese Merchants, who have become so largely interested in the Shipping interest here.

PRICE OF CHINESE NEWSPAPER.—$4 per annum or half a dollar per month.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS.—2 Tls. Cents per character.

Contracts will be made at low rates for three months and upwards with the Owners of Steamers and others trading to and from this Port—*payable in advance.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

OAKEY & SONS'

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH,
EMERY, BLACK LEAD, &c.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

EMERY, BLACK LEAD, GLASS AND EMERY PAPER & GLASS CLOTH.

INDIA-RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS, &c.

WELLINGTON MILLS,

172, *Blackfriars Road, S., London.*

8jy 560 Jan. 7th, 1865.

ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.

A basin of water is all that is required to produce the most brilliant and fashionable colours on

SILKS, WOOLLENS, COTTONS, RIBBONS, &c., IN TEN MINUTES,

By the use of

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES.

Ten colours, Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. per bottle.

These Dyes will also be found useful for imparting colour to

FEATHERS, FIBRES, GRASSES, SEAWEED, IVORY, BONE, WOOD, WILLOW SHAVINGS, PAPER,

Also for

TINTING PHOTOGRAPHS AND FOR ILLUMINATING.

May be had of all Chemists throughout the United Kingdom and British Colonies.

Wholesale Depot: 19, Coleman Street, LONDON.

4ju-65 444

TUPPER & Co's

CALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON AND PATENT TILES,

FOR

ROOFS, SHEDS, CHURCHES, OUT-BUILDINGS, &c.

In order to protect the Public, all Tupper & Co.'s Manufactures are marked,—

"TUPPER & COMPY., Manufacturers,
"61a, *Moorgate Street, London*;
"WORKS LIMEHOUSE AND BIRMINGHAM,"

With either of their brands, Best Best TC with Crown over; Best Cross Daggers; or G in Circle.

For Prices, Drawings, and general information, apply through any respectable Londonhouse, or to the Manufacturers direct.

61a. *MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.*

*** Catalogues forwarded on application.

CAUTION.

Inferior qualities are being sold as Tupper & Co.'s make.

o-a-f 24de 550 December 24th, 1864.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS'

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED

BY

CONNOISSEURS

TO BE THE

ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE

TO

Every Variety of DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851.

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS

Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

31de-65 318 Dec. 24 1865.

Etab lished 1814.

SLATE BILLIARD TABLES,

SOLID OR OTHERWISE, TO SUIT ALL CLIMATES.

BY APPOINTMENT.

MESSRS. THURSTON & CO.,

BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,

TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,

14, *Catherine Street, Strand, London,*

AND AT SALISBURY WHARF, ADELPHI, W.C.

Cloths of the finest texture. Balls of superior and well-seasoned Ivory turned on the truest Mechanical principles.

Inventors and Manufacturers of

THE CENTRAL REVOLVING LAMP,

Being the best Light ever constructed for Billiard Tables.

THE GAME OF BILLIARDS,

By Edwin Kentfield, of Brighton, London; Published by the Proprietors,

THURSTON & Co.

1au-65 493 Shanghai, 13th Aug., 1864.

OSTEOEIDON.

PATENT, MARCH 1st, 1862.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or metallic fastenings, and especially adapted for warm climates.

MESSRS. GABRIEL,

THE OLD ESTABLISHED

DENTISTS.

Diploma 1815.

27, HARLEY STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE, and

34, LUDGATE HILL (OVER BENSON'S) LONDON: LIVERPOOL: 134, DUKE STREET.

BIRMINGHAM: 65, NEW STREET.

Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forwarding particulars as to the condition of their mouths, with an enclosure of One Guinea, will receive by return that which will enable them to take an impression of the mouth, so as to enable Messrs. G. to forward either a partial or complete set of Teeth.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED ODONTALGIQUE, for restoring and preserving the Teeth, 10s. 6d. and 21s. per bottle. Patent White Enamel for stopping Front Teeth, warranted never to change colour, 5s. and 10s. 6d. per packet; and the Gutta Percha 1s. 6d. per box.

GABRIEL'S Practical Treatise on the Teeth, which explains the numerous advantages obtainable by their patented method, may be had of their Agents, or will be furnished direct on receipt of Twelve Stamps.

26ma-65 389 March 26th, 1864

AMMUNITION.

Eley's Ammunition

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

For Sporting or Military Purposes

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles, Pin Cartridges for "Lefaucheux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 milimetres.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's.

Deane's, Tranter's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

BALL CARTRIDGES

For Enfield, Whitworth, and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, Deane's, and other Breech Loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from most Refined Lead.

ELEY BROS., Gray's-Inn-Road, London W. C.

[WHOLESALE ONLY.]

1au-65 494 o-a-f 13th Aug., 1864.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

501, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

MANUFACTURERS of fine Photographic Chemicals, Paper, and all Photographic requisites, also of Photographic Albums and Stereoscopes.

18ju-65 454 June 18th, 1864.

N. BIRKENSTAEDT & CO.,

ARCHITECTS AND CIVIL ENGINEERS.

SIN-TUK-KEE, FOOCHOW ROAD.

tf 475 Shanghai, 23rd July, 1864

JOHN GAVIN.

CIVIL ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT.

HANKOW.

tf 405 9th March, 1863.

A. MARKS and Co.,

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

YOKOHAMA,
JAPAN.

tf 264 Yokohama, 5th October, 1863.

WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL,

CIVIL ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS.

New Ann.

Orders received for Machinery and Iron work of all descriptions to be executed in England under the superintendence of an Experienced Civil Engineer and Machinist.

18ju-65 454 June 18th, 1864.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPER AND BAKERS, BREAD AND BISCUITS.

SHANGHAE.

WATSON, CLEAVE & Co.

Chemists & Druggists,

NANKIN ROAD, NEAR THE BUND,

SHANGHAI.

大藥房

tf 512 Shanghai, 1st October, 4.86[illegible]

Wm. DATO and Co.,

GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

SHANGHAI.

Yang-king-pang, Corner of Rue Montauban.

tf Shanghai, 4th April, 1862.

Edited by R. ALEXANDER JAMIESON.
Printed & Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.]

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

"NORTH-CHINA HERALD," FEBRUARY 18, 1865.

SHANGHAI TEA, SILK, COTTON AND OPIUM RETURNS FOR SEASON 1865.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared	Destination	Congou.	Souchong.	Oolung.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			20039.44	...	...	22.15	96.00	20157.59	...	2767.99	4385.26	829.99	16.53	487.73	1043.11	3287.76	12818.37
Benvenue	Feb. 2	London.	1860.11	...	...	...	...	1860.11	..	...	932.95	311.75	...	35.92	243.76	604.68	2128.96
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Piculs.....	21899.55	...	...	22.15	96.00	22017.70	...	2767.99	5318.21	1141.74	16.53	523.65	1286.87	3892.34	14947.33

HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Congou	Souchong	Oolung.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last report			1.35	...	...	...	...	1.35	...	...	...	515.10	...	...	...	...	515.10
Glengyle	Feb. 3	Hongkong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45.90	...	...	...	...	45.90
Oriflamme	,, 6	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113.28	...	...	...	...	113.28
Wokee	,, 11	,,	78.00	...	...	...	...	78.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dumbarton	,, 11	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.62	...	...	...	...	11.62
		Piculs.....	79.35	...	...	...	...	79.35	...	...	...	685.90	...	...	...	..	685 90

MONTREAL.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong.	Oolung.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial	Gun Powder.	Total Green
Total as per last	Report.....	.....	207.12	...	...	...	...	207.12	...	87.17	5210.30	592.55	...	387.42	838.36	2013.37	9129.17
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			207.12	...	...	...	...	207.12	...	87.17	5210.30	592.55	...	387.42	838.36	2013.37	9129.17

SILK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Raw		Thrown		Total.		Japan Re-exports		Japan Transhipment		Coarse.		Refuse.		Cocoons.	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Pls.	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs.
Total as	per last	Report	415	339.94	.....		415	339.94	52	56.00	753		.....		59	114.62	.....	
Aden.....	Feb. 9	London	115	94.94	.....		115	94.94	54	48 38	763		.....		...	...	.....	
Cadiz.....	,, 9	,,	535	434.76	.....		535	434.76	5	4.30	466		.....		...	...	.....	
			.....		.....		.....		...	...	.....		.....		...	...	.....	
			.....		.....		.....		...	...	.....		.....		...	...	.....	
			.....		.....		.....		...	...	.....		.....		...	...	.....	
			1065	869.64	.....		1065	869.64	111	108 68	1982		.....		59	114.62	.....	

HONGKONG.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Raw		Thrown		Total.		Japan. Re-exports		Transhipments		Coarse		Refuse		Cocoons	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Pls	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs
Total as	per last	Report....	5	3.70	....		....		....		....		..		....		....	
Dumbarton	Feb. 4	Hongkong	12	9.52	....		....		....		....		..		....		....	
			.....		....		....		....		....		..		....		....	
			17	13.22	....		....		....		....		..		....		....	

COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination	Raw.		Thrown.		Total.		Japan Re-exports		Transhipments		Coarse		Refuse		Cocoons	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	Pls	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs
Total as	per last	Report....	1	37	....		1	37	....		....		..	..	....		....	
			..	..	....		..	..	....		....		..	..	....		....	
			1	37	....		1	37	....		....		..	..	....		.....	

THE CONTINENT.

Ship.	Cleared	Destination	Raw		Thrown		Total		Japan. Re-exports		Transhipment		Coarse		Refuse		Cocoons	
			Bales.	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls	Pls.	Bales	Piculs	Bls.	P
																	....	
Total as	per last	Report....	216	173.05	.....		216	173.05	....		....	....	7	15.85	....		....	
Aden.....	Feb. 9	Marseilles	52	50.25	.....		52	50 25	....		....	....	.....		....		....	
Cadiz.....	,, 9	,,	77	61 60	.....		77	61 60	....		....	....	....		....		....	
			345	284.90	.....		345	284.90	....		..	....	7	15 85	..	..	.....	

INDIA.

Ship.	Cleared	Destination	Raw.		Total	
			Bales	Picul	Bales	Piculs
Total as	per last	Report....	17	13.60	17	13.60
			17	13.60	17	1 3 60

COTTON.

Ship.	Clear ed	Great Britain.			Hongkong.			Coast Ports.			India.			America.			Total.
		Export	Re-export	Transhipped	Export	Re-export	Transhipped	Export	Re-export	Transhipped	Export	Re-export	Tran-shipped	Export	Re-export	Tran-shipped	Piculs.
Total as per last Report		34,042	6 347	629	2,527	...	...	17,288	...	69	454	168	...	...	...	...	61,504
Glengyle	Feb. 3	...	...	...	2,702	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,702
Wokee	... 4	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Dumbarton	... 4	...	...	...	1,345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,345
Chanticleer	... 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Oriflamme	... 9	...	...	...	670	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	670
J. C. Munro	... 9	...	...	...	1,131	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,186
		34,042	6.347	629	8,475	55	...	17,388	...	69	434	168	...	...	...	...	67,607

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OPIUM.

OPIUM RETURN FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 11TH, 1865.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests	Malwa. Weight	Patna. Chests	Patna. Weight	Benares. Chests	Benares. Weight	Persian. Chests	Persian. Weight	Turkey. Ch	Turkey. W	th
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels, ...	124	124.00	119	142.80	35	42.00	23	23.00	...	...	
Imported direct to the shore, ...	...	...	2	2.40	...	...	...	...	3	2.07	
Total	124	124.00	121	145.20	35	42.00	23	23.00	3	32.07	

Landed for Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna Chests.	Patna Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.
	65	65.00	89	105.39	18	21 60

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang. Chests.	Chinkiang. Weight.	Kiukiang. Chests.	Kiukiang. Weight.	Hankow. Chests.	Hankow. Weight.	Chefoo. Chests.	Chefoo. Weight.	Tientsin. Chests.	Tientsin. Weight.	Newchwang. Chests.	Newchwang. Weight.	Ningpo. Chests.	Ningpo. Weight.	Foochow. Chests.	Foochow. Weight.	Hongkong. Chests.	Hongkong. Weight.	Takao. Chests.	Takao. Weight.	Total. Chests.	Total. Weight.
Malwa	28½	28.50	122½	122.50	162½	162.50	7	7.00	...	...	...	...	57	57.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	377½	377.50
Patna	...	...	...	...	9	10.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	13.20
Benares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10.00
Total	28½	28.50	122½	122.50	171½	173.30	7	7.00	...	...	...	...	69	69.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	398½	400.70

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Feb 10	Malacca							
.. 10	Kiuktang	A. str	1065	Taylor	Hankow			Olyphant and Co
.. 10	Capleinani	B. bark	1240	Reid	Foochow	Jan 26	Poles	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 11	Shanse	A. str	900	Perkins	Hankow			Russell and Co
.. 11	Fire Dart	B. str	420	West	Ningpo	Feb 10	General	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 11	Pride of the West	B. bark	582	Farwen	Sydney	Nov 30	Coals	Frazar and Co
.. 11	Eunice Nicholas	B. ship	1069	Berry	London	July 11	Coals	E Warden, Agt. P.&O.Co
.. 11	Miss Mary	B. schr	126	Kraft	Yokohama	Jan 20	Ballast	Byrne and Co
.. 12	Rona	B. str	714	Hutchinson	H'kg F'chau	Feb 4 9	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 13	Klangse	A. str.	547	Grey	Ningpo	Feb 12	General	Russell and Co
.. 13	Elizabeth	B. bark	412	Samson	Swatow	Jan 27	Sugar	
.. 13	Sarah & Maria	Ha. bk	356	Goede	Sydney	Dec 4	Bit Coals	Frazar and Co
.. 13	Rederick Dhu	B. bark	376	Macpherson	Haklanga	Dec 13	Timber	Russell and Co
.. 14	Norwood	B. ship	789	Brislow	London	Sept 22	General	Chapman, King and Co
.. 14	Golden Fleece	B. bark	339	Simpson	Sydney	Nov 15	Bit Coals	Frazar and Co
.. 14	Woodville	B. bark	367	Lawrence	Nagasaki	Feb 10	General	Order
.. 14	Sampsarell	B. ship	1180	Alpine	Cardiff	Sept 22	Coals	Frazar and Co
.. 14	Satzuma	B. bark	282	Glover	Nagasaki	Feb 4	Tea, &c	Glover and Co
.. 14	Tun-shu	B. str.	610	Bound	Ningpo	Feb 13	General	Geo. Barnet & Co
.. 14	Aden	B. str.	502	S-mes	Hongkong *		Mails, &c	E. Warden, Agt. P. & O. Co
.. 15	Klangse	A. str.	547	West	Ningpo	Feb 14	General	Russell and Co
.. 15	Fire Dart	A. str.	420	Hautemard	Ningpo	Feb 14	do	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 15	St. Thomas	Ha. bk	320	Paton	Hongk-ng	Jan 24	do	Oxford and Co
.. 15	Oosuri	B. bark	300	Keller	Hakodadi	Jan 25	do	John Thorne
.. 15	Reconnaisance	Fr bk	218	Grey	Amoy	Jan 24	do	Vaucher, Frères
.. 15	Lizzy Allen	B. bark	325	Dunn	Swatow	Jan 25	Sugar,	
.. 15	Scaion	B. bark	492	Thompsen	Sydney	Dec 14	B'k Coals	Frazar and Co
.. 15	Gossamer	B. ship	734	Murphy	Liverpool	Sept 12	General	Blain, Tate and Co
.. 15	Westburn	B. ship	600	Gl-an	Sydney	Dec 14	Coals	Frazar and Co
.. 15	Gazelle	Pru. bk	200	Stewarts	Nagasaki	Feb 11	Sea Weed	Siemssen and Co
.. 16	Cbit-chlo	Ha. sch	145	Phulmann	Hongkong	Jan 17	Rice	Order
.. 16	Whampoa	B. str	115	Whitelaw	Ningpo			David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 16	Moyune	A. str.	1200	Barton	Hankow			Fletcher and Co

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES.

From the anchorage.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination	Cargo.	Despatched by
Feb 10	Eclipse	B. schr	305	Cameron	Bankok	part O'cal	A. H. Tilby and Co
.. 10	Celestial	B. ship	401	Robinson	Iloilo	Ballast	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 10	Hoquong	A. str	1330	Johnson	H'kow & Ports		Russell and Co
.. 10	Tun-shu	B. str.	610	Bound	Ningpo	part O'ca	tieo. Barnet and Co
.. 10	Dumbarton	B. str.	954	Vincent	Hongkong	C'lon &c	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 10	Whampoa	B. str.	115	Batten	Ningpo	Opium	David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 10	Klangse	A. str.	547	Grey	Ningpo	C'lon &c	Russell and Co
.. 11	Aline	Ha. sh	593	Kier	Hongkong	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 11	Panama	B. bark	295	Johnson	Hongkong	Opi., &c	Bourjau, Illbuener and Co
.. 11	Oriflamme	A. str	1204	Lane	Hongkong	Sun., &c	Russell and Co
.. 11	Pegang	A. str	827	Blanchard	H'kow & Ports		Olyphant and Co
.. 11	Fire Dart	A. str.	420	West	Ningpo	Ballast	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 13	Pathfinder	Ha. bk	232	Skowman	Fuchau	Ballast	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 13	J. C. Munro	B. ship	618	Wood	Hongkong	Cottou	Lindsay and Co
.. 13	Nepaul	B. str.	511	Andrews	Hongkong		E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co
.. 13	Klangse	A. str.	547	Grey	Ningpo	Sun. &c	Russell and Co
.. 14	Viola	B. str	684	Hooper	H'kg v. N'po	Opi., &c	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 14	Whampoa	B. str	115	Batten	Ningpo		David Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 14	Fire Dart	A. str.	420	West	Ningpo		Augustine Heard and Co
.. 14	Nestor	A. bk	498	Clentman	Chefoo	Opi., &c	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 15	Star Queen	B. ship	760	Shergold	Hongkong	Ballast	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 15	Jane Leesh	B. ship	910	Bingham	Hongkong	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 15	Klangse	A. str.	547	Grey	Ningpo	Sundries	Russell and Co
.. 15	Sze-chuen	A. str.	1067	Spencer	H'kow & Ports		Russell and Co
.. 15	Guajara	Fr bk	276	Radin	Yokohama	General	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 16	Meta	Pru —	120	Slickelsen	Hakodadi	do	Lindsay and Co
.. 16	Catalpa	A. bark	360	Stevens	Swatow	C'lon, &c	Frazar and Co
.. 16	City of Nantes	B. str.	201	Gibson	Nagasaki	General	Dow and Co
.. 16	Tun-sin	B. str.	610	Bound	Hkow & Ports		Geo. Barnet and Co
.. 16	Fire Dart	A. str.	420	West	Ningpo	Sun. &c	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 16	Whampoa	B. str	115	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 16	Formosa	B. str	800	Pilbrow	Yokohama	Sun &c	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co
.. 16	Kiuktang	A. str	1065	Taylor	H'kow & Ports		Olyphant and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG, FEBRUARY 18, 1865.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captains.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Anna	Aug 26	A. str	68		H. Fogg and Co	*Laid up*	
Aden	Feb 14	B. str.	507	Soames	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co		
Re-Peep	June1	Chl. str	73	Cochran		Ind	1mdt
Confucius	Jan 6	Chl. str		McCaslin			
Cricket	June	A. str	61			*Laid up*	
Enterprise		A. str	107		H. Fogg and Co		
Faust		B. str.	30		Jardine, Matheson and Co	*Laid up*	
Fenella	Dec 15	B. str.	179	Randal	Nichol Latimer and Co		
Firefly					Chinese Government	Repairs	
Foh-kien	May 26	B. str.	923	Johnson	Russell and Co		
Gazelle					Wheelock and Co		
Grete		Pru. str	30	Hoffmann	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Island Queen	Nov 18	B. str	129	Sutherland	F. R. Gaswell	*Laid up*	
Klang-loong	Aug 15	A. str.	943	West	Augustine Heard and Co		
Labourdonnais	Feb 9	Fr str.	998	Pellsot	Messageries Imperiales	Hongkong	21st inst
Little Mary	May 21	B. str.			Lamond		
Mandarin	June 27	B. str.	93		J. H. Wignall and Co		
Mercury	June 28	B. str.		Hayaton	Reid and Co		
Moyune	Feb 16	A. str	1200	Barton	Fletcher and Co	H'kow & Ports	Early
Nora Creina		B. str	93				
Pluto	Jan 12	B. str.		Plass			
Rona	Feb 12	B. str.	714	Hutchinson	Jardine, Matheson & Co	H'g F'chow	To-day
Rose	June20	A. str					
Sir Harry Parkes	Jan 28	B. str.	540	Cull	Shaw, Brothers and Co	Chefoo & T'sin	22d inst
Shanse	Feb 14	A. str.	1066	Perkins	Russell and Co		
Shandon	May	B. str.	118				
Taepang-nyo	Jan 9	Ur str	517	Grindle	Trautmann and Co		
Taurus					Wheelock and Co		
Tah-wah	Feb 19	A. str.	143		H. Fogg and Co		
Textiles	Feb 19	A. str	60	Lowell	Russell and Co		
Vulcan	Feb 5	Ur str	134	Coolie	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Fuchau	To-day
Vulcan	Dec 15	B- str.		Pendleton	Lindsay and Co		
Willamette	Jan 9	Chl str.					
Wan-Loong-Fei		B. str.	600	Robb	Geo. Barnet and Co		
Ying-tsze-fei	Feb 9	B. str.	315	Stocks	Trautmann and Co	Chefoo & T'sin	24th inst

88 *Steamers.*] * With Mails.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended despatch
Alexandrina	Jan 24	B. ship	670	Baird	Chapman, King and Co		
A. Kazakewitsch	Oct 31	Hal. bk	238	Corsen	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Agammenon	Oct 14	B. ship	858	George	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Liverpool	
Alice	Aug 17	B. bark		Howe	H. B. Cama and Co		
Amoy Trader	Sept 8	Pru scr	109	Wulbrand	Wm. Pustau and Co	Amoor	old 15 inst
Ann	Dec 16	B. brig	283	Stephen	Dow and Co	Nagasaki	old 15 inst
Antipodes	Dec 29	B. bark	592	Coles	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Ark	May 21	A. bark	266	Luce	Augustine Heard and Co		
Belle	Jan 27	B. bark	448	Turner	Phillips, Moore and Co		
B. W. Seyburn	Feb 4	A. schr	253	Dye	H. Fogg and Co		
Blackwood	Jan 20	B. bark	400	Capser	Order		
B. Banner	Jan 15	B. bark	387		Order		
Bestrice	Sept 21	B. bark	419	Marten	Lindsay and Co	London	Early
Belle		B. schr	113				
Capleinni	Feb 10	B. bark	340	Reid	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Cissy	Jan 27	B. —		Spenser	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Caroline Coventry	Jan 18	B. ship	888	Jones	Frazar and Co		
Chin Chin	Feb 16	Ha sch	143	Phulmann	Order		
City of Mobile	Feb 7	A. ship	2000		Olyphant and Co		
Cathrine	Jan 10	B. bark	414	Lowe	Dent and Co	Hongkong	16th inst
Canvas Back	Sept 5	B. ship	670	Gunderson	Russell and Co		
Carrisal	Dec 27	B. bark	398	Lay	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Liverpool	1mdt
Calypso	Feb 4	A. ship	560	King	Augustine Heard and Co		
Clarendon	Dec 14	B. ship	656	King	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Concurrent	July 16		239				
Duck	Jan 25	B. schr	143	Diederichsen	Cama and Co		
Durban	Jan 11	B. bark	396	Johnson	W. R. Adamson and Co	Liverpool	
Elizabeth	Feb 13	B bark	442	S-mson			
Eliza Mary	Feb 11	B. schr	126	Kreft	Byrne and Co	Nagasaki	Imdt
Esmeralda	Jan 27	Mor sch	313	Buck			
Egmont	Jan 28	B ship		Morgan	Maertens Latham and Co		
Emma		H schr	110				
Empress Eucenie	Jan 15	B ship	866	Collin	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	Hongkong	21st inst
Eunice Nicholas	Feb 11	B. ship	1069	Berry	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co		
Fiscilla	Oct 20	B. ship	448	Murray	Fletcher and Co	New York	Early
Gossamer	Feb 15	B. ship	734	Murphy	Blain, Tate and Co		
Garland	Feb 2	A. schr		Carter	Oxford and Co	Amoy S'tow	19th inst
Gazelle	Feb 15	Pru bk	200	Stewarts	Siemssen and Co		
G. C. Lore	Feb 6	B. schr	102	Find	A. H. Tilby and Co	Nagasaki	To-day
Golden Fleece	Feb 14	B. bark	339	Simpson	Frazar and Co		
Grenadier	Jan 14	B. bark		Miller	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
Gaseuoque	Dec 30	B. ship	875	Hiehl	Sardine Matheson and Co		
Helena	Jan 21	Da. sh			Order		
Halcyon		He.cut		Kundsen			
Heversham	Feb 9	B. bark		Pearce	H. Fogg and Co		
Her Majesty	Aug 17	B. ship	1111	Seymour	Dodabhoy and Co	Liverpool	Early
Jessie & Joseph	Jan 30	Fr bg	144	Tribaren	Boissenard and Co	Flenish	20th inst
James Paton	Feb 1	B ship	597	Allsone	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
John Norman	Jan 29	B. ship		Edwards	Gilman and Co		
James Miller	Nov 30	A. schr	471	Casbnett	Amel and Co		
John Nickelson	Nov 3	B. ship	683	Heffernan	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Keen-ta	Feb 1	B. bark	286	Gall	Chapman, King and Co		
Keoka	Jan 27	A. bark	247	Caranagh			
Kingsan	Jan 14	B. ship		Mills	Order		
Kaffir Chief	Feb 15	B. schr	186	James	Order		
Kate Cleather	Nov 9	B. bark	372	Johnson	Order		
Lauderdale	Jan 27	B. ship		Hutchins	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Lizzy Ellen	Feb 15	B. bark	326	Dunn			
Lord Clarendon	Jan 25	B bark	370	Horstet	Olyphant and Co		
Loeling	Jan 18	Ha. bk	306	Mortensen	Wm. Pustau and Co	Amoy	Early
Lady McNaghi'n	July 6	B. ship	570		Geo. Barnet and Co		
Laila Rookh	Dec 26	B. ship	869	Campbell	A. K. Tilby and Co		
Leoling	Oct 16	Pru. bk	246	Dunn	Oxford and Co		
Malacca	Feb 13						
Mary Ann	Jan 31	B. ship	733	Mitchell	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Mirabelle	Jan 27	B. ship	1200	Martin	Fletcher and Co		
Morning Star	Dec 12	B. ship	362	Johnston	Frazar and Co		
Norwood	Feb 12	B. ship	789	Brislow	Chapman, King and Co		
Noe	Feb 7	B bark	266	Leveque	Johnson and Co		
Nicolo Berabino	Jan 25	Ita bk	370	Rendel	British Government		
Nonparell	Jan 27	B. ship		Smith			
Ocean Gem	Dec 14	B bark	342	Kelley	Russell and Co		
Onsuri	Feb 15	B. bark	300	Paton	John Thorne		
Pilen Elena	Jan 30	Aus bk	672	Pemanouch	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Pointee	Jan 9	B. ship			Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Pride of the West	Feb 11	B. bark	582	Carwen	Frazar and Co		
Queensbury	Nov 11	B. ship	653	Binnie	Johnson and Co	Liverpool	Early
Quick	Dec 1	B. brig	220	Vébert	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Quivive		H. schr	107	Brown	David Sassoon, Sons and Co		
Ruby Castle	Jan 30	B. ship	593	Sharp	Mackenzie and Co		
Reconnaisance	Feb 15	Fr bk	218	Huller	Vaucher Freres		
Rigi	Jan 13	Fr bk	322	Pontae	Vaucher, Frères		
Resolute	Dec 13	B. ship	654	McGilvary	Gilman and Co		
Roderick Dhu	Feb 13	B. bark	376	Macpherson	Russell and Co		
Rolla	July 8	B. brig	144	Roberts			
Rover	Jan 27	A. bark	360	Hunt	Master	Swatow	old 10 inst
Sanspareil	Feb 14	B. ship	1180	Alpine	Frazar and Co		
Sarah & Maria	Feb 13	Ha. bk	356	Goede	Frazar and Co		
Satzuma	Feb 14	B. bark	282	Glover	Glover and Co	Nagasaki	Early
Scaion	Feb 15	B. bark	492	Thompson	Frazar and Co		
Scrica	Feb 2	B. ship	707	Innes	Birley, Worthington and Co		
St. Thomas	Feb 15	Ha. bk	320	Hautemard	Oxford and Co		
Stirling	Feb 7	A. bark	309	Bourne	Dent and Co		
Shakspeare	Jan 29	B. bark		Thomas	Fletcher and Co		
Surat	Jan 19	B. ship	999	Dunlop	Frazar and Co		
Santon	Jan 19	B. bark	316	Crepsell	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Rangoon	old 18 inst
Stanley	Jan 9	B. bark	351	Doughty	Dow and Co	London	Early
Stuart Wortly	Nov 18	B. ship	791	Nicholson	Fletcher and Co	Liverpool	Early
Thos. Dryden	Dec 19	B. bark	456	Brown	Order		
Ukko	Jan 9	Rus bk	700	Huovinen	Smith, Kennedyand Co		
Vegnard	Jan 25	B. ship	636	Scott	Fletcher and Co		
Westburn	Feb 15	B. ship	600	Gillan	Frazar and Co		
Woodville	Feb 14	B. bark	361	Lawrence	Order		
Woosung	Jan 9	B. ship	720	Celebank			
Wm. Methuish	Dec 22	B. ship	767	Duff	Smith, Kennedy and Co		

106 *Vessels.*]

HULKS.

Name	Commander	Flag	Tons	Agents
Berwick Wells		(Floating Hospital)		
Bethel				
Louisa		British ship	90	Wheelock and Co
Melbourne	Friday	British barque	394	Shaw, Brothers and Co
Ngapuhi		British ship	843	Harbor Master
Nimrod		British barque	262	H. I. M.'s Customs
Phillip I	Oakman	American barque	288	A. L. Freeman
Pons Ælie	Henglehole	British barque	499	A. H. Tilby and Co
Rose				F. R. Gaswell
Samuel Stoddart				

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